The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,656.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52	0
—— including postage	"	72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	"	28	0
—— including postage	"	38	0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	"	16	0
—— including postage	"	21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	"	6	0
—— including postage	"	7	12
Single Copy for Cash	"	0	4
Back Numbers	"	0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion ....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto .... " 2 8
Third Ditto .... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions.. " 0 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .. 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto .. 4 " "
Third and succeeding 2 " "
In the native languages, double the above.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH—RUPEE 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY

DEATH.

GALLOWAY—June 13th, Captain Hugh Galloway, of the Ship *Rohilla*, by heart disease.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah	19th &	2nd
" Muscat	8th	23rd	" Bushire	23rd	6th
" B. Abbas	11th	25th	" Linga	25th	9th
" Linga	12th	26th	" B. Abbas	28th	11th
" Bushire	16th	30th	" Muscat	29th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 699 tons, 120 H. P., Commander D. McCALLUM, will be despatched, as above, on 17th June.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about .... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on .... 10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "KURRACHEE," 600 tons, 120 H. P, Commander A. COTTIER will be despatched twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH MALABAR COAST, CEYLON MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the steamer of the 1st, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above twice a month with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 and	15	Leave Calcutta	1 and	15
" Carwar	2	16	" Bimlipatam	4	18
" Narakel	5	19	" Vizagapatam	4	18
" Tuticorin		20	" Coconada	5	19
" Colombo		21	" Madras	10	24
" Galle			" Negapatam	11	25
" Negapatam	10 and	24	" Galle	14	
" Madras	15	30	" Colombo		28
" Coconada	17	2	" Tuticorin		29
" Vizagapatam	18	3	" Narakel	16 and	1
" Bimlipatam	18	3	" Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

The Steam Ship "PUNJAUB," 1,030 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. PATTERSON, will be despatched as above, on 1st July, at noon.

During the S. W. Monsoon—viz., from the 1st June to 15th August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narakel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by backwater to stations on the Madras Railway.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging passengers and cargo with the French Company's steamers.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which will leave Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Oorun.		Oolwa.		Rewas.		Karunja.		Dhurumtur.	
							FARES.			
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	3	0	3	0	2	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	4	0	6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice:—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurrumtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Oolwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dhurrumtur and Oolwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months are issued at Rs. 50.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 26th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in the Carnac Bunder.

NOTICE.—The Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Ld) will despatch their Steamer "GENERAL HAVELOCK" to Madras on MONDAY, the 18th instant, calling at such intermediate ports as the weather may permit.

For Freight and passage apply to the undersigned.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager,

FREIGHTS.

COMMANDERS OF VESSELS, SEEKING ENGAGEMENTS, are requested to communicate with, or apply personally at the office of, the undersigned.

Every information regarding the Freight Market, and other particulars for the guidance of Ship Captains, always available.

JAMSETJEE HORMUSJEE & Co, Brokers and Commission Agents.

No. 1, Church Lane, opposite the Cathedral.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "ROTHESAY", arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL AND Co., Agents of Ship *Rothesay*.

Bombay, 10th June, 1867.

Ships "GLENLYON" and "ANNOT
are open to take Cotton, in Patent Bales,
engaged and will sail for Liverpool,
not later than the 25th June and 1st
ly to
JOHN CLOVER & Co.,
Glenlyon and *Annot Lyle*.

OMPANY (LIMI-
that in terms of
May, and con-
hare will be
hare certi-
urers on

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

Beg to inform their Constituents, that in consequence of the rapid increase of business in Bombay, they have made extensive arrangements to meet the requirements. The goods for Season '67 have been selected with great care and good judgment, by the Senior Partner, Mr. BADHAM, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. Mofussil orders will continue to receive special attention.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen	11 to	13
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks		16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	13	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks		18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28	45
BADHAM'S China Silk Hose	ea. 10	12
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	" 3	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	" 3	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	" 4	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	" 4	5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	" 6	8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	" 7	8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	" 6	8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	2	3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 60, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts "	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts "	10	
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts "	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts "	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts "	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0

COLLARS.

BADHAM'S Regent Collars. ... ... Per doz...	6	7
BADHAM'S Shakespeare and Zephyr Collars	6	7
BADHAM'S India and Dux Collars	6	7
BADHAM'S Milton, Military and Czar Collars	6	7

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT

SOUTHGATE'S Overland Trunks, 2 ft. 6 in.	25	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 2 ft. 9 in.	28	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 3 ft.	30	0
SOUTHGATE'S Warranted Solid Leather Portmanteaus, 2 ft. 6 in.	40	0
SOUTHGATES' Railway Hand Portmanteaus	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Railways	19	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Coat Bags	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Courier Bags	8	0
BADHAM'S Fur Railway Rug	16 to 20	0
BADHAM'S Reversible Railway Rug	12	0
BADHAM'S Carriage Rug	30	0
BADHAM'S Blanket Rug	30	0
PRINCE OF WALES' Sandringham Rug	36	0
BADHAM'S Railway Mauds & Shawls	22	0

HAT DEPARTMENT.

"LANDED" PER "DILBHUR."

An immense assortment of Ellwood and Sons' HELMETS and FELT HATS, *viz.* Brisbane, Brother Sam, Confederate, Versailles, Nautilus, Newmarket, Jerome, Oxford, Cambridge, Hampden, Harrington, Hamilton, and Tweed Hats of all descriptions.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co., Agents.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROS.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance against loss by fire, on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

2nd April, 1866.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December, 1866

THE following passage is required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope—For (4) four time-expired Soldiers.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 25th April 1867.

NO. 2 MANILLA CIGARS and CHEROOTS of last Season's crop, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned. Rs. 45 per thousand.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Bombay, 30th March, 1867.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION LIMITED.—(IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that the time for the first distribution of assets of this Corporation has been extended to the 30th instant.

M. ROONAN,
KESHOWRAO BHASKERJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 1st June 1867.

SELECTIONS OF MUSIC.—Done up in limp covered books with Gold facings, and consisting each of about 25 pieces of Music, SONGS, DUETS, INSTRUMENTAL PIECES and DANCE MUSIC, each, Rs. 10.

NOVELLO'S PART SONG BOOKS containing six Parts-Songs in each book—a Series of 14 Books—Rs. 12.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL to the late Colonel PATRICK STEWART, C.B., Royal Engineers (Bengal).—The friends of the late Col. Patrick Stewart are informed that SUBSCRIPTIONS to the proposed MEMORIAL to that officer will be received by Major J. U. Champain, R.E., No. 5, John-street, Adelphi, London; at Messrs. Grindlay and Co.'s, 55, Parliament-street, Westminster; at Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co.'s, Bombay; or at Messrs. Grindlay & Co.'s Calcutta, where also all particulars may be ascertained.

EUROPE HOTEL, DOCKYARD STREET, MAZAGON.—The PROPRIETOR begs to announce to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, that the above Hotel is refitted and furnished in a complete manner.

The Wines, Liquors and Beer, are of the very best description. With a first Class Thurston's Billiard Table, one of the best yet imported in Bombay to which the kind inspection of the public is requested.

B. FELMAN
26th March, 1867. Proprietor and Manager.

ADELPHI HOTEL, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.—The oldest Hotel in Bombay is PALLONJEE'S ADELPHI FAMILY, MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL. The Hotel Faces the sea, and is under European Management.

No expense has been spared to render this Hotel the most comfortable Establishment in Bombay both for Families and single Gentlemen.

Wines, Liquors, &c. of the best quality.

The Proprietor solicits a continuance of that support which he has so long enjoyed.

Carriages are in attendance, and always available at the Stations on the arrival of trains. This Hotel is within five minutes drive of the Byculla and Grant Road Stations, Bombay.

PALLONJEE PESTONJEE.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN, (from the Metal Mart, Boree Bunder) beg to direct the attention of consumers to their present stock which is very complete.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Best Cast Steel.
Blister and Sheer Steel.
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe.
Bolts and Nuts.
Rivets, Nails, &c.
Oils, Paints, &c.
Hardware of all descriptions.

Smith and other Iron Work promptly executed.

Daily expected to arrive per "CITY OF AMOY," a small lot of Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.

Remaining for sale, to arrive per "CITY OF EDINBURGH" in about 3 weeks, a small quantity of Cast Iron Pipes.

Bombay, 22, Marine Street, 27th May 1867.

YCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the
Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.
Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most com-
anner; no expense has been spared to render it
t commodious and comfortable Establishment
Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.
ng Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete
onvenience and the strictest regard is paid
s throughout the premises.
abundantly supplied with viands of un-
ce, and the Culinary Department is under
pervision of the Proprietor.
ors, and Beer are of the very best de-
irect from the most celebrated houses
ntinental markets.
dently recommends this Establish-
f Travellers and Residents, all of
modated with the comforts of
s.
tuated and within five minutes'
Stations, and may be reached
ers.

AMS, &c., freefrom
y CROSSE & BLACK-
o Square, London.
known Manufactures
e Provision Dealer
supplied with C.
r articles are not
ir Pickles are all
n Oak Vats, by
are precisely
r use at HER
LEA & PER-
RE SAUCE,
of Oilmen's

NOTICES.

SOMETHING NEW!—THE DIVAN EXCHANGE, No. 5 APOLLO STREET, kept by a White Man and his White Assistants.

To meet a want long felt in Bombay, this Establishment has recently been opened for the benefit of the Public and its Proprietor, and combines

AN AMERICAN RESTAURANT,
AN ICE CREAM SALOON, with
AN ENGLISH COFFEE HOUSE,

where neatness, cleanliness, and wholesomeness are main features.

The Rooms are commodious and centrally located, convenient for both

TRAVELLERS & RESIDENTS,

who can obtain on application properly cooked and tastefully served BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, SUPPERS, and other LIGHT REFRESHMENTS, such as Cold Meats, Fresh Oysters, Sandwiches, Bread and Cheese, &c. &c., together with AMERICAN DRINKS of all descriptions.

SHERBET,
DRAUGHT ALE
DRAUGHT PORTER } or Arf and Arf
DRAUGHT CIDER,
DRAUGHT SODA-WATER from Frozen Vaults and Snowey Fountains,

ICE CREAMS, CAKES, FRUIT, and CONFECTIONERY, and many other requisites and conveniences, including STAMPS, best AMERICAN TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

The House is supplied with Local and Foreign Papers. Tickets to places of Amusement and information respecting the arrival and departure of Trains and Steamers may also be obtained.

Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted

P. AND O. S. N. COMPANY.—First Class PASSENGERS embarking from India by this Company's Steamers within six months of their arrival from England, and Vice Versa, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the return Passage money.

Bombay. G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS AND GENERAL CONVEYANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that during the monsoon months passengers will be charged nerrick rates, viz., 4 annas inside and 2 annas outside, to and from Khetwaddy, Mombadavie and the Fort.

Bombay, 10th June, 1867.

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—EASTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.—A Dividend of Rs. 250 per Share, being the Second Dividend in respect of the Shares of the above Company, will be payable at the offices of the LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED) on and after THURSDAY, the 27th instant, upon production of Share Certificates properly endorsed.

A. E. ASHLEY,
HEERJEE JEHANGEER } Liquidators,
Eastern Insurance Company.

Bombay, 15th June 1867.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together and will last for years. Cash Price Rs. 35. A large supply of the above have arrived by the *Salsette*; also ENAMELLED LEATHER LEGGINGS may be selected at ALEXANDER ALLAN'S, Tailor and General Outfitter, 17, Apollo Street, Bombay. For Waterproof suit send size of chest and height.

NOTICE.—SALE OF LAND—Lots of Ground on the Esplanade, available for Building Sites, will be sold at fixed rates, after the 15th instant.

Intending purchasers can inspect the Plan, and learn all further particulars, regarding rates, conditions of buildings, &c, on application at the Secretary's Office in the N. Pendalls adjoining the Military Pay Office.

C. W. FINCH, Captain R. E,
Assistant Secretary to the Architectural Improvement Committee.

Bombay, 13th April, 1867.

EAST INDIAN UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the office of the undersigned, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 P. M., to receive a statement of affairs and to decide as to the advisibility of winding up or reconstituting the Association.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th June 1867.

THE WET DOCK COMMITTEE will be happy to receive and consider any information calculated to throw light on the general question as to the expediency, or otherwise of Wet Docks for Bombay, and any suggestions or criticisms in respect of the particular scheme proposed by Mr. Russell Aitken.

Persons willing and able to assist the Committee in this way are requested to be so good as to communicate with the undersigned.

E. PRATT,
Secretary, Wet Dock Committee.

Bombay, 18th May, 1867.

UNDER the patronage of His Excellency the Right HON. W. R. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, Governor of Bombay.

Published Monthly
THE ALBUM OF PHOTOGRAPHS.
BY
SYKES & DWYER,
LANDSCAPE & PORTRAIT Photographers.

VIEWS OF BOMBAY and its vicinity; each number containing FOUR LARGE Photographs, three being interesting views, and the other a group of natives.

Subscribers registered at the Studio, No. 9, Hummum Street, Bombay, (nearly opposite Watson's.)

First number will be ready on the 15th.

Agents for ART UNION OF GLASGOW.

HOPE HALL FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON.—The Proprietors of this HOTEL, the first established and best known in Bombay, have the honour to inform their Patrons and the Public, that it has recently been thoroughly repaired and greatly improved and enlarged; no expense having been spared to render it a suitable and comfortable residence for European Ladies and Gentlemen and Families.

The HOPE HALL HOTEL stands in the midst of an extensive and beautiful Compound, nicely cultivated and intersected by broad and well kept Walks, an advantage which no Hotel in Bombay possesses to the same extent. The Proprietors beg especially to call the attention of the Public to the advantages offered by the detached Bungalows in the Compound; the number of these has lately been increased, as they are found peculiarly adapted to the comfort and privacy of Families. Cleanliness in every respect is most carefully attended to.

The Proprietors can confidently say there is no Hotel in Bombay where the Table is better or more abundantly supplied or where the Wines provided are of better quality.

There is a Table d'Hôte at 7 P. M.; but Dinners can be served in Private Rooms at any hour if required.

Horses and Carriages can be had on the premises.

The Hotel is within convenient distance of the Railway Stations and Bunders.

SORABJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Proprietors.

Mazagon, 20th Feb., 1867.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shand and Mason's Fire Engines complete with suction and delivery Hose, just arrived per "Clarendon," from London.

Daily expected a small supply of Galvanised Corrugated Iron per "Daphne," for which orders will now be received.

Orders from Town and Country executed with despatch and care, for

Bar Iron, Boiler Plate, Rivets, Angle and T. Iron, Cast and Sheer Steel.
Engineers' and Contractors' Plant.
Steam and Hand Pumps.
Steam and Hand Cranes.
Derrick Cranes, &c. &c.

Estimates given for every description of Machinery, Iron Work, Hardware, and general Ironmongery Goods.

W. NICOL & Co.,
D. FLETCHER, Agent

Bombay, 11th May 1867.

MORENAS & Co.—(ESTABLISHED IN 1840.) The Proprietor of this Ice Confectionary, the oldest established in Bombay, in returning thanks to his Patrons begs to intimate that he has introduced improvements in various branches of his Profession, and invites an inspection of his stock, he may mention that to improve Ice Creams he has purchased cattle for obtaining pure milk, (which is not to be had in the market at any price) He has for sale a fresh quantity of French *Pate Truffles* assorted, *Pate de foie gras*, French Vegetables of all sorts, French Fruits *au Jus*, assorted French ready made mustard, &c. &c.

Superior Wine and Liquor such as Curacao, Noyeau (from the well known maker "Martinique") Anisett, Dantzic &c., &c.

Noilly Pratt, Vermouth Absinth, &c., &c., Oxford and Bologna Sausages.

Draught Beer and Porter (Iced), or half and half; Light Refreshments, such as sandwiches, Pastry, &c. Ice Pudding and Mould Ices to be had at five minutes notice, at rates cheaper than those made at private houses.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—The undersigned have devoted special attention to the selection and perfecting of these invaluable articles, specimens of which, of their patterns are now to be found in almost every station throughout Western India. The Medicines furnished are such as experience has shewn to be best adapted for popular use under the various circumstances of Indian life, and the directions affixed to each remedy are taken from standard Medical Works.

In remote and isolated stations much assistance would be rendered to the Medical Attendant if one of these small boxes of remedies were always at hand.

The following will all be found of excellent quality and workmanship.

Tent and Office Chests of Oak, 3 sizes.
Library Chests of Mahogany.
Leather Travelling Chests.
Leather Domestic Chests.
Yachting Chests, of strong Deal, grained Oak.
Factory, Plantation, and Contractors' Chests, strong Deal, grained Oak.
Survey Chests for travelling with a number of natives.
Japanned Pill Cases, such as are supplied in Government Service.
Pocket Medicine Cases for short journeys.
Ships' Chests of the usual patterns.
Large Inlaid Rosewood Medicine Cabinets of beautiful workmanship, very suitable as presents, or for a palace or state residence.

The last are not yet received but are shortly expected.

ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists.
Bombay and Poona.

NOTICES.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS.—JUST RECEIVED.

Prime York Hams.
Wiltshire Bacon.
Double Glo'ster Cheese.
Cheddar Cheese.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TOYS—ENGLISH, GERMAN & FRENCH TOYS, adapted for presents to Children and adults for their amusement and instruction, also a large collection of SCIENTIFIC TOYS and PICTURE BOOKS.

Mr. N. has priced the above very moderately, in order to ensure a speedy sale. Purchases for Schools and charitable Institutions are offered a very liberal discount.

No 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

GAMES.—OUTDOOR AND INDOOR GAMES.

TOWRELLE.—A new Game of Skill.
SHOOTING PYRAMID GAME.
GERMAN BALLS.
BALANCE TARGET GAME.
GAME OF ENGLAND.
REVOLVING RING GAME.
LADIES GAME OF CARPET CROQUET.
JUVENILE do. do.
INDIA RUBBER CARPET QUOITS.
COLUMBUS ON THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA—An amusing and historical Game.
SCHIMMEL or the BELL and HAMMER.
LOTTO.
THE LOTO OF ALL NATIONS.—A new Alphabet Game.
The right men in the right places.
A new and amusing social game of ORTHOGRAHPICAL RECREATIONS.

GAMES OF QUARTETTS.

Naval Commanders and their principal Engagements.
English Poets and their works.
Musical Composers and their chief works.
The Poets and the Flowers.
An hour with the Poets.
The world and its products.

All the above various Games, in a pleasing manner, impart information, strengthen the memory, and are invested with all the exciting interest of the ordinary Game of Cards without their injurious tendency.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS Co.—NOTICE is hereby given that interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum will be charged upon all Calls remaining unpaid on the 15th instant, until the 1st proximo, when all shares upon which the last Call has not been paid will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company.

ROBINSON & Co.,
June 13, 1867. Managers.

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.—The following is an EXTRACT from the Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of "The Pharmacopœia" of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. COLLIER, published by Longman and Co:—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of "The Pharmacopœia") that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of COCKLE'S PILLS, which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best-made Pill in the kingdom: a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

NOTICE.—GENERAL TRANSIT AGENCY FROM POONA TO ALL PARTS OF THE PRESIDENCY.—W. J. WINDSOR begs to inform the Public that he has THIS DAY OPENED A TRANSIT AGENCY OFFICE at POONA, for the SUPPLY of CARTS, TATTOOS, COOLIES, &c., from Poona to any part of the Presidency, for the transport of Goods.

W. J. WINDSOR is prepared to receive charge of Stores arriving from Bombay by rail, for Merchants and others at Poona and at Outstations, and will guarantee their speedy despatch to their destination, if consigned to him, or on being empowered by letter to receive charge of the same, either by the Sender from Bombay, or the Owners at Outstations.

Palkee and Tattoo Dawks to and from Mahableshwur will also be supplied by him, with the sanction of the Superintendent. All applications for Dawks, Carts, Nibs, Phætons, &c., from Mahableswar, should be made through the Mahableshwar Station Dawk Manager, Mr. JOHN MYATT.

W. J. WINDSOR has appointed Agents at Mahableshwur all along the line from Poona, to prevent any inconvenience or delay to Passengers, and he trusts to be favoured with the patronage of the Public.

W. J. WINDSOR intends running from the 1st March a Dhunney and Country Cart Dawk, between Mahableshwur and Poona, to run daily, so as to facilitate the transit of Passengers and Luggage to that Sanitarium at a lower rate than has ever yet been charged for this service.

Gentlemen requiring Carts, Coolies, Tattoos, Hammals, Palkees, &c, for use in Camp, at Poona, by the day, will be supplied at reasonable rates, on application to the undersigned.

All orders and communications, addressed to W. J. WINDSOR, at his Office, "Stone Cottage," Poona, will be punctually attended to, and Tables of Rates, and all other information, will be furnished on application also at the *Deccan Herald* Office.

W. J. WINDSOR.

Poona, 18th February 1867.

Phæton and Nib Dawks to Mahableshwar, from Poona, or to other Stations where there are made roads, can be supplied on application to Mr. W. J. WINDSOR.

RATES.

Palkee Dawk from Poona to Mahableshwar......Rs. 70 0 0
Dunnee Dawk for 2 Passengers from Poona to Mahableshwar ... " 50 0 0
Do. Do. for 1 Passenger...... " 35 0 0

Carts, Tattoos, Coolies, &c., supplied by this Agency to any Station will be charged for at 5 per cent. below the Bazar rates.

BROWN, FRETWELL, & Co., MESS, COMMISSION, and GENERAL AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS, &c Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

B. F. & Co. beg to draw the attention of Families, Messes, and the general Public to their new and varied stock of Wines, Beers, Spirits, Oilman's Stores, and general Merchandise, now offered for sale at their premises at Byculla. A trial is solicited. The scale of Prices will be found as low as is possibly consistent with the superior quality of the articles supplied.

Wines of all the most approved Brands.
Beer and Porter do. do.
Spirits do. do.
Liqueurs do. do.
Crosse and Blackwell's Oilman's Stores, fresh, and at reasonable prices.
Yorkshire Hams and Bacon by every Mail.
Ox Tongues and Bath Chops.
Cheroots and Tobacco of all kinds and of superior quality.
Soaps and Perfumery.
Stationery, Children's Books, &c. &c.

Hats, Caps, and Helmets, Whips, Sticks, Umbrellas and Parasols, Saddlery, Portmanteaus, Trunks, Boots and Shoes (French and English) and Leather Goods generally. Lamps, Chandeliers, Wall-shades, and Candlesticks, Table Cloths and Covers, Napkins, Towels, India Gauze Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Braces, &c. &c. &c.,

Bagatelle Boards, Racket Bats, Foils, Fencing Gloves and Masks &c.

Combs and Brushes, Despatch Boxes, Desks, Bill, Cases, &c.

Table Ornaments, Cutlery and Fancy Goods generally.

Cuckoo, Musical, and other Clocks, Lockets, Chains, Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, Suites &c. &c.

Plated Tea and Coffee Sets, Fine Tea.

Just landed ex *Thunderbolt*, *Dilbhur*, and *Dilharree*.

A choice assortment of Umbrellas, Lamps, Wallshades, Candlesticks, Vases, Bohemian Glass Ware, Clocks, &c.

Also some very neat and complete Dinner and Dessert Sets, Cups and Saucers, and other Porcelain Ware.

B. F. & Co. have just landed a new consignment of Allsopp's Beer, (bottled by Friend) ex *Isabella Kerr*.

Also, a new consignment of Guinness Stout ex *Michael Scott*.

ON COMMISSION.

One handsome, Light and Roomy Brougham in good condition Rs. 750.

One handsome Cab in good condition very light and neat Rs. 500.

May be seen on application to
BROWN, FRETWELL, & Co.
Auction and Commission Rooms, Byculla.

THE BOMBAY AND BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

ધી બામ્બે બરમા ટરેડીંગ કોરપોરેશન (લીમીટેડ.

धी बॉबे बरमा टरेडींग कारपीरेशन (लीमीटेड.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Corporation will be held at the Office of the Corporation at No. 1. Nesbit Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 9th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to confirm the following special Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on SATURDAY the 18th May. viz,

1st Resolution.—That Section CXLV of the Articles of Association of the Company be and the same is hereby repealed, and the following regulations substituted. That the Directors shall have power, if they shall see fit so to do to enter into any new agreement or agreements with any assignee or assignees, transferee or transferees of the said 100 shares of the said William Wallace or any of them which may be assigned or transferred by the said William Wallace before or after the expiration of the said period of 5 years with the consent of the Directors, such as shall impose upon such assignee or assignees, transferee or transferees, the same liabilities and obligations towards the said Company, as were undertaken by the said William Wallace by the said Indenture of the 22nd day of July 1864 in all that relates to the said shares, and shall confer upon such assignee or assignees, transferee or transferees, so long as he or they shall be holders of the said shares, the like rights and advantages in respect of extra or preferential dividend as the said William Wallace, his Executors or Administrators would have been entitled to under or by virtue of the said Indenture, in case he or they had continued to hold the same shares, and every such agreement as last aforesaid shall be binding on the parties, any clause or regulation herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding, as if the provisions thereof were by these regulations specially excepted or affirmed and approved.

2nd Resolution.—That the Directors be empowered to abstain from enforcing the terms of the CIV. Section of the Articles of Association in the case of Shareholders, whose shares have, previous to the date of this Meeting, been forfeited, upon the said Shareholders proving to the satisfaction of the Directors that they have bona fide sold the said forfeited shares, before they were forfeited.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 3rd June 1867.

NOTICES.

ROSSELET & Co., BOMBAY, CHRONOMETER MAKERS and Importers of English and foreign WATCHES & JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions. Established 1858.

Sole Agents in Western India for

Pateck
Benoit.
Courvoisier Brothers } Celebrated Gold & Silver Watches,

and some eminent London and Paris Watch Manufacturers.

Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss Head Firm, for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibition of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865 for the best made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks, having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the Genuine Marks on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED)

THE Honourable MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP, has appointed the Seventeenth day of June 1867, at 11 of the clock in the forenoon at his Chambers in the Court House, to settle the list of the Contributories of the abovenamed Company made out and left at the Chambers of the said Judge by the Official Liquidator of the said Company and if no sufficient cause is shown to the contrary at the time and place aforesaid by the persons included in such list, the same will be settled by the said Judge including them therein in the character and for the number of Shares [illegible] ted in the said list.—Dated Bombay, Elphins[illegible], this Twenty-eighth day of May 1867.

P.E. BENDIR,
CRAWFORD AND HURRELL Official Liquidator.
Attornies to the Official Liquidator.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
GENERAL BUSINESS.

NEW BOOKS imported for sale and to order by all opportunities and on the most favourable terms that circumstances connected with Bookselling in India will allow.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—Orders are not accepted for these publications on any but *Cash terms*. A subscription list has been compiled in accordance with this principle, and will be forwarded on application.

NEWSPAPERS are sent direct from London to addresses in India.

PERIODICALS are enclosed in our weekly cases, and are despatched as they issue from The London Press.

PRINTING, PUBLISHING, & BINDING undertaken either in England or India under careful supervision. The former can be executed in Bombay with great neatness, and includes book-printing, lithography, card-printing, &c. &c.

PICTURE FRAMING executed under particular instructions and careful superintendence.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS—*Troughton and Simms*, and *Elliott's* Instruments, Engineering and Mathematical, to meet the requirements of practical men; and also less expensive descriptions for Students and Amateurs THEODOLITES, DUMPY LEVELS, PRISMATIC COMPASSES, POCKET SEXTANTS, SURVEYING CHAINS, MEASURING TAPES, and all descriptions of warranted Instruments are, at all times, available, together with the requisite adjuncts, Tracing Cloth, Drawing Papers, mounted or plain, Drawing Materials, &c. &c.

GENERAL AGENCY.—As General Agents Messrs. THACKER, VNING & Co. undertake Indents for all descriptions of Merchandize and Goods. *Catalogues of Machinery, The Complete Illustrated Catalogues of Messrs Defries and Co.'s extensive Glassware Manufactory*, and numerous others, are available for inspection and estimate.

NOTE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. *have always great satisfaction in encouraging Cash transactions by liberal discounts, and arrangements in connection with their stock in hand or English Indents.*

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior Compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper*, *labels*, *stopper*, and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their Correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocess and Oilmen universally.

BISHOP'S
GRANULAR
EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.
INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY
ALFRED BISHOP, MANUFACTURING CHEMIST
17 & 18, SPECK'S FIELDS, MILE END NEW TOWN,
LONDON.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its *cooling*, *refreshing*, and *mild aperient* properties, as well as in its flavour as a *saline* draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

IN CHANCERY.—CAUTION.—BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the COURT OF CHANCERY for an INJUNCTION to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

Mr. Bishop is determined to stop the imitation of his Label, and will, without notice or delay, take proceedings in Cahancery against any person who may copy or colourably imitate the same.

TREACHER & Co., Agents, for Western India.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NOTICE.—Mr. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE is hereby authorized to sign for and conduct the business of our Firm from this date till further notice.

TO LET, with immediate entry, for Offices only, two Rooms on the first and second floors of our Premises. Rent Rs 40 and Rs. 60 per month.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS.
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "ELLORA."

		Rs.	
Moore's Indian Appeal Cases, vol. 10, part 2.		9	12
The Essays of Elia and Eliana. By C. Lamb	...	2	12
Williams's Hindustani Primer	...	1	4
Our Mutual Friends, 2 vols.	...	12	0
The Dictionary of Every Day Difficulties...	...	1	8
Bradshaw's Continental Guide for May ...	...	3	0
Fun, vol. 4, New Series...	...	3	8
Royal Artillery Squad Book	...	2	0
Col. Burn's Questions and Answers on Artillery	...	2	4
Alice Learmont, A Fairy Tale	...	0	12
Napoleon's Book of Fate...	...	0	8
Every Man's Own Lawyer	...	5	0
Report on Leprosy by the Royal College of Physicians, with an Appendix	...	2	12
Rimboult's 100 Melodies for the Harmonium	...	3	12
Carpenter's Song Books—Comic and Humorous; Modern and Popular; National and Universal; New British and Standard, each	...	2	0
Play Books.—My Friend the Major; Hunting a Turtle; Cricket on Hearth; A Nice Firm; Floating Beacon; Two Gregories; Irish Doctor; Buckstone's Adventures; To Oblige Benson; O'Flannigan; Pretty Horse-breaker; Little Sentinel; Regular Fix; Grandfather Whitehead; His Last Legs; Irish Attorney; My Young Wife and My Old Umbrella; Irish Ambassador; Irish Tutor; Box and Cox; House out of Window; Paul Pry; Sam's Arrival; Tell, or the Strikes of the Canton; Quite at Home; Bandit of the Blind Mine, each...	...	0	8

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

Song—Paddle your Own Canoe	...	1	8
—— Good Bye at the Door	...	1	8
—— Comin' Thro' the Rye; and Jock O'Hazeldeon	...	0	4
—— The Bohemian Airs, 3 parts ...	...	6	0

PIESSE AND LUBIN'S PERFUMERY.—Frangipanni, Jockey Club, Honey, and Kisses, Think of Me, Rondelitia, Queen's Favourite, The Trump Card, Sicilian Bergamot, Wood Violet, Royal Hunt Bouquet, Royal Yacht Club Bouquet, Verbena, New Mown Hay, Kiss-me-quick, Heliotrope, Postage Perfume, Ambergris, Piesse's Posey, Patchouli, White Roses, Love among the Roses, Ever Sweet, Sweet Daphine,—per bottle ... 1 8

Mitcham Lavender—per bottle	1	8
Hungary Water, in plain bottles, Rs. 1-8, and wickered	2	4
Toilet Vinegar—per bottle	1	0
Prince of Prussia's Eau de Cologne—per bottle	1	0
Blemengtriest, per bottle	1	8

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

10, Hummum Street, 10th June, 1867.

NOTICES.

CHINA TEAS.—By the last China Mail a Consignment of TEAS, of the new season, and of the same special selection and qualities as have hitherto met with such high approval.

FINEST SOUCHONG.
" SOUCHONG AND HYSON.
" SOUCHONG AND PEKOE.
" SOUCHONG PEKOE AND HYSON.
" POUCHONG.
" FLOWERY PEKOE.
" ORANGE PEKOE.
" HYSON.

In packets of 1 lb. and boxes of 7 lbs. each.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

DIRECT FROM NICE.—A consignment of French Essences, by the celebrated manufacturers Warrick Frères (whose preparations have long been known to the perfumery trade as of unequalled quality and delicacy) comprising

JOCKEY CLUB, Frangipanni,
MILLEFLEURS, Rose,
MARECHALE, Rose Geranium,
MOUSSELINE, Portugal,
HELIATROPE, Patchouli;

and Messrs. W's exquisite speciality "LA REINE DES ALPES," now offered to the public of India for the first time.

In bottles containing a quarter imperial pint at Rs. each.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

PHOTOGRAPHY.—TREACHER and Co. (LIMITED) invite the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their large and well assorted Stock of Photographic Apparatus, made specially for this climate, to which they have just added a consignment of

CAMERAS AND LENSES,
WATER-TIGHT BATHS,
PLATE BOXES,
PRINTING FRAMES,
PATENT GLASS PLATES,
GLASS AND PORCELAIN WARE,
PHOTOGRAPHIC TENT,
Do ALBUMS,
ROLLING PRESSES FOR CARTES DE VISITE,
COLLODIONS, ALBUMENIZED PAPERS, &c. &c.

Also—solid and other accessories for the Photographic Studio, and a variety of materials required in the practice of the Art

Photographic Depot, Byculla.

WANTED.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.—WANTED Assistant Engineers and Surveyors for Survey. Apply to the undersigned.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Chief Resident Engineer.

Bombay, 16th May 1867.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—PORTLAND CEMENT, at Messrs. TYEBJEE HYBUTBHOY & Co, Ship Chandlers, No. 18, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE.—A Black ARAB HORSE 14-1, sound and quiet in Saddle or Harness. Rs. 225.

ALSO,

A Handsome Powerful GULF ARAB HORSE, Bay with black points, 14-3½, 5 years old, just broken to Harness, goes well, and is free from vice, Rs 380.—Apply to "B.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

STORES FOR SALE.—The following are just landed, ex Ship "PRINCE OF WALES" and "DAPHNE," all in excellent condition.

Beer by James Steward & Co., Stout by Barkley and Perkins, Brandy, Victoria Cognac, Old Tom, Cheese, Hams, Sherry, Cyder, Tobacco, etc. etc.

Also of former consignments, Tennent's Beer in first-rate condition. Samples can be forwarded and orders promptly executed by applying to

7, Forbes Street. ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned have for sale from Thomas George Shaw, Esq. London, Amontillado in 3 doz. cases.

One Butt, just bottled, Amontillado Sherry in 3 doz. cases. Madeira, Port, Sauterne. Apply to

PASSMORE & Co.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 13th June 1867.

FOR SALE.—The large RANGE of BUILDINGS comprising upwards of 1,400 square yards recently occupied by the Asiatic Banking Corporation and Messrs. Grey and Co. situated in Rampart Row and Ash Lane.

Apply to the Liquidator Financial Association of India and China (Limited)

HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!! NESSERWANJEE MANECKJEE'S SONS beg most respectfully to inform their customers and public in general that they have received a fresh batch of 30 Arab Horses from Bagdad, amongst them there are some Racers, Chargers, and Hunters. Gentlemen are confidently requested to pay a visit to the stables as the Horses are well worth the inspection of the public.

NESSERWANJEE MANECKJEE'S SONS.

FOR SALE.—The following CARRIAGES just received:—

1 new four-wheeled, very light PERTH DOG-CART, with Patent-Dragg—built expressly for Bombay, by Thompson of Perth, for a pair or single horse.

1 nearly new Mail Phaeton by Silk and Sons, Long Acre, London, light for a pair or single Horse, with shifting front seat, and can be converted into a Waggonette at pleasure.

2 very handsome and neat wire wicker-work PONEY PHÆTON, strong and well-made, seats for 4 inside, very light, and well adapted either for Poona or Mahableshwur.

The above Carriages are to be sold cheap to effect speedy sale.

Also, a few neat and light childrens' Perambulators, priced at English cost prices, to insure a speedy sale, viz., single Rupees 15, do. with Hood Rs. 18, Double Rs 20, do. with Hood Rs. 25—*Cash*. Apply to

MR. A. B. COLLETT, at Girgaum Coachworks.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

FOR SALE, the Oriental Races and Tribes, Residents and Visitors of Bombay. A Series of Photographs, with letter-press descriptions. By William Johnson, Bombay Civil Service (Uncovenanted.)—Vol. II. Mahārāshtra, or Maratha Country.—Price Rs. 52½.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 19th Dec. 1866.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

Just unpacked.

A fresh batch of Dog-Carts, Buggies, and Carriage Harness plated on white metal, with round reins, different colored Carriage Rugs, Lady's and Gentleman's Riding Whips, patent Clips for reins, Horse, Carriage, and Cloth Brushes, Sami leathers, Horse Clothings, Gentleman's and Racing Saddles, Woollen and plated mounted Pads or Saddle Cloths for Harness, Jamesons and Jones Harness Composition, Bradley's plate powder, Steel pole Chains, Spare Steel Bridles for Carriage and Buggy Harness, Water Buckets, &c.

Just landed ex "City of Canton" and City of Tanjore."

Two very neat and small highly furnished Miniature Broughams with circular glasses on front, painted dark green, lining with morocco leather, with Lamps, Pole and Shaft.

Two ditto Malvern Dog-Carts with leather folding heads.

One very neat and light handsome Cab with folding leather head.

And also,

Several Miniature and other Broughams, Mail Park and other Phaetons. two and four wheel Dog-Carts, Waggonettes, Shigrams Landau sociables and several other Carriages.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

Full particulars to be seen in yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 20th May, 1867.

JUST landed per Overland Mail Steamer "MADRAS" of the 11th ultimo. A Fresh Batch of Vegetable and Flower Seeds for the approaching Season.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs to draw the attention of his constituents and the Public in general to his annual supply of Vegetable and Flower Seeds containing 24 Select Varieties in each packet for the *Indian Climate*.

White and Red Drumhead Cabbage, White Knolecole, Beet, Radish, Salid, Turnip, and Cawliflower may also be had loose in any weight.

Also for sale a few Gardening Manuals (illustrated with Engravings and Plans) giving full information to in experienced persons as to the time of setting the different varieties of Flower and Vegetable Seeds, &c. &c.

Just imported *Ex Bayard* and *Fleur de Lis*.

Saddles and Bridles for Boys, complete with every requisite.

Fishing Tackles of different sizes and qualities, complete with every requisite fitted in Mahogany cases.

HARRIS'S BRITISH POLISHING PASTE.—This composition, in which there is nothing corrosive or injurious, excels in giving a fine polish to Brass, Copper, Tin, Pewter, Britannio Metal, Plate, Coach Glasses and Windows.

HARRIS'S HARNESS COMPOSITION, for Coach and Gig Harness, Carriage Heads &c. This composition produces a beautiful black polish on leather, which resists water, consequently is a great preservative to Harness, thereby preventing it from cracking, which is usually the case where some nutritious matter is not applied.

JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS, &c. For producing a glossy and nourishing the leather, &c., &c.

NEWLY DESIGNED BRILLIANT COMPOSITION FOR POLISHING SHOES, HARNESS AND HOODS OF CARRIAGES, &c.

This invaluable preparation is a liquid always ready for use, and maintains its preservative properties unimpaired in any climate. Its application does not necessitate skilled labour, it lays smooth, dries hard and fast in a few minutes, and imparts an enamel surface to the work.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER,
No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

HYMNS, ANCIENT & MODERN, with the Words and Music arranged by W. H. MONK. Beautifully bound in Morocco, Limp Antique, with exquisitely Illustrated Title Page and Frontispiece.....Rs. 10

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co..

SOUNDY & Co., BOMBAY, GENERAL IMPORTERS.—STATIONERY, FRESH FROM ENGLAND BY EVERY "OVERLAND" STEAMER.

EXTRA SUPERFINE THIN LINEAR TINTED STATIONERY.

Manufactured expressly for us by Messrs. DOBBS KIDD & Co.

This Stationery is unequalled for its elegance and utility. By a peculiar process in manufacture, faint lines are formed in the substance, thus forming a guide for the Pen. It is manufactured in two sizes.

LETTER FULL SIZE, EXTRA SUPERFINE THIN LINEAR, WHITE OR BLUEISH TINTED STATIONERY.

Cream or White Tint, or Blueish Tint, per Packet of five quires ....Rs. 2 0
Adhesive Envelopes to suit the above, per Box of 100 1 0

NOTE FULL SIZE, EXTRA SUPERFINE THIN LINEAR TINTED STATIONERY.

Cream or White Tint, or Blueish Tint, per Packet of five quires ....Rs. 1 0
Adhesive Envelopes to suit the above per Box of 100. 1 0

INDIAN INLAND POSTAGE STATIONERY.

Letter size, OCTAVO, Cream Tint, best quality, one sheet with Envelope weighing under the quarter tola (single Indian Postage). Price per Packet of five quires ....Rs. 1 0
Adhesive Envelopes to suit the above, per Pox of 100. 1 0
Letter size, OCTAVO, Blue Tint, one Sheet with Envelope Weighing under the quarter tola. Price per Packet of five quires 1 0
Adhesive Envelopes to suit the above, per Box of 100 1 0

STATIONERY FOR OVERLAND CORRESPONDENCE.

One Quarto sheet, or two leaves with Envelopes weighing under the half ounce, and two Octavo sheets or four leaves also weighing under the half ounce.

Extra Superfine full sized Quarto, Letter Paper, either Cream or Blue Tint, Linear, per Packet of five quires 3 0
Extra Superfine, OCTAVO, or Note Paper, either Cream or Blue Tint, Linear, per Packet of five quires 1 8
Envelopes to suit either of the above, per Box of 100 1 4

SUPERFINE NOTE PAPER.

The "Baronial," extra large double thick, Cream Tinted Note paper, extra superfine, per Packet of five quires ....Rs. 2 4
Adhesive Envelopes to suit the above, per Box of 100 ....Rs. 1 8
Superfine Octavo, or Note paper, thick, Cream Tinted, with Satin surface, per Packet of five quires Rs. 2 0
Adhesive Envelopes to suit the above per Box of 100 ....Rs. 1 4
Superfine Albert, or smaller sized note paper, thick, Cream Tinted with Satin surface, per Paket of five quires ....Rs. 1 8
Adhesive Envelopes to suit the above, per Box of 100 1 0

MOURNING PAPER.

Extra Superfine Satin Surface Cream Tinted Note Paper, Broad Black Border, per Packet of Five quires ....Rs. 2 0
Black Bordered, Adhesive Envelopes to suit the above, Black Bordered Paper, per Box of 100...Rs. 2 0

MOURNING PAPERS FOR OVERLAND POSTAGE.

Extra Superfine Large Note Paper, with Satin Surface, highly finished, Cream Tinted, Broad Black Border, per Packet of Five quires...........Rs. 2 0
Envelopes to suit the above, packet of 100.........Rs. 2 0

OFFICIAL FOOLSCAP PAPER OF THE FIRST QUALITY.

Per Packet of 5 quires
Foolscap, very faint Blueish Tint, with lines ......Rs. 5
Do. do. without lines...... " 5
Foolscap, Cream White, with lines.................. " 5
Do. do. without lines...... " 5
Envelopes to suit the above, per box of 100........ " 3

All the Stationery imported by SOUNDY & Co. is of the very best quality, of English Manufacture, and as fresh supplies are received by every mail, constituents may be assured of being furnished with fresh, unspotted, and excellent paper.

To prevent correspondence and misunderstanding, Soundy & Co. beg to state that their terms are for cash only.

TOOL CHESTS.—Strong polished Oak Carpenters' TOOL CHESTS, fitted with strong Brass Handles and Lock and Key, the Tools all of the best Sheffield Steel.

No. 1 size with 2 Drawers—Rs. 70—containing

2 Saws.	2 Planes.	1 Mallet.
6 Chisels.	4 Gouges.	1 Gauge.
1 Compass (winged)	1 Draw Knife.	1 Glue Pot & Brush.
1 Oil Stone.	3 Turn Screws.	4 Files.
1 Square.	2 Hammers.	1 Axe.
1 Auger.	2 Spoke Shaves.	6 Brad Awls.
1 Saw set.	1 Bed Wrench.	3 Punches.
1 Rule.	1 Chalk line & Reel.	1 Pincers.
2 Pliers.	6 Gimlets.	1 Marking Awl.

FURNITURE.

No. 2 size with 2 Drawers—Rs. 50—containing

2 Saws.	1 Axe.	2 Hammers.
6 Rule.	1 Mallet.	1 Pincers.
2 Gimlets.	6 Brad Awls.	6 Chisels.
4 Gouges.	4 Files.	1 Oil Stone.
2 Punches.	1 Marking Awl.	3 Turn Screws.
1 Saw set.	2 Spoke Shaves.	1 Square.
1 Pliers.	1 Compass.	1 Plane.
1 Gauge.	1 Glue Pot & Brush.	1 Draw Knife.
1 Cutting Punch.		

FURNITURE.

TERMS—CASH WITH ORDERS.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

PRESENTATION GOLD PENCIL-CASES, WARRANTED BEST GOLD.—The "VICTORIA" Gold Pencil-case, full size for Ladies, with screw-off top and receptacle for leads, richly ornamented and engraved. Price in box complete, Rs. 50

The "VICTORIA" Gold Pencil-case, second size, suitable for the Pocket Book or Table, with ring for attachment to a chain or to a chatelaine; screw-off top and receptacle for leads, richly ornamented and engraved. Price in box complete, Rs. 35.

The "GOTHIC" Gold Pencil-Case, full size, suitable for Gentlemen, and with plain barrel, screw-off top, &c. &c., as above. Price in box complete, Rs. 55.

The "GOTHIC" Gold Pencil-case, second size, with ring for attachment, &c. &c., as above. Price in box complete, Rs. 40.

The "ALEXANDRA" Gold Pencil-case for Gold Pen. For elegance of style and workmanship this Pen and Pencil case is unsurpassed. SOUNDY & Co. have also some of the "Alexandra" cases with more simple ornamentation. Price complete in box Rs. 35.

The "ECCLESIASTICAL" Pencil case, in box complete, with additional leads, exquisitely finished and engraved. This is specially used for attachment to a Guard to Watch Chain, or to a Chatelaine. All the preceding cases are warranted 16 Carat, but the "Ecclesiastical" case is manufactured in warranted 10 Carat Gold. Price, complete in box, Rs. 20.

Gold Pens for the above, each Rs. 5.

Orders must be accompanied by a remittance, as SOUNDY & Co.'s terms are strictly for Cash only.

An illustrated Catalogue sent free by post on application.

SOUNDY & Co., Wholesale Importers,
Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET! TO LET!! TO LET!!! (immediate possession) OFFICES and GODOWNS in Sassoon's Building in Elphinstone Circle, opposite to the Mint (East Side). Rent moderate. Apply to BAZONJEE AND NUSSERWANJEE No. 19 and 20 (West Side.)

TO BE LET.—THE THIRD FLOOR of the building occupied by the London Asiatic and American Company (Limited) in Elphinstone Circle, commanding a splendid view of the harbour and with every convenience for residence.

Apply to the LONDON ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED)

13th May 1867.

NOTICE.—To be let a COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, in Mazagon, Gunpowder Road, No. 10, on Maria Hill, lately vacated by DR. FOGERTY. Apply to PREMABAI HEMABHAI.

TO LET, whole or in part, Office Rooms and Godowns with a range of Stabling in Parsee Bazar Street, nearly opposite the Elphinstone Circle and formerly occupied by Government Commissariat Department. Apply to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, (Limited.)

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

TO LET.—Office premises well situate and ventilated, Rent Rs. 100 per month only. A Godown under the above may also be had with the same or separately Apply at 25, Apollo Street.

Bombay, 13th June 1867.

TO BE LET.—A large and dry GODOWN, situated at No. 32, Borah Bazar Street, lately vacated by Messrs. JACKSON, ACKROYD & Co, capable of holding about 1000 bales Piece Goods. For further particulars apply to Messrs. PESTONJEE HORMUSJEE'S SONS, No. 1, Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

CRICKET KIT just received.

BATTING GLOVES.
WICKET KEEPING GLOVES.
PATENT ALBERT GAUNTLETS.
LEG GUARDS.
PATENT ALBERT DITTO.
VENETIAN DITTO.
PATENT FLEXIBLE CANE STUFFED DITTO.
SPIKED BOOTS, with India RUBBER OR LEATHER SOLES.
CRICKET BALLS, best Treble Seam.
CRICKET Bats (Plain and Cane-handled), from Rs. 4 to Rs. 16
STUMPS AND BALLS, of all kinds
CROQUET SETS, complete in Cases.
ARCHERY KIT.
QUOIT'S BRASS AND TEEL.
GYMKHANA KIT, of every description.

TREACHER & Co. Ld.,
Bombay and Poona.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Market firm, but little business done.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

600,000	5,000	3,000	....	Bombay Ship Co...	1,450
250,000	2,500	2,000	26	B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	375 per share.
60,000	1,000	1,000	......	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co ..	1,015 per share.
300,000	5,000	1,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co...	750.
160,000	4,000	2,500	....	Princeof W.ShipCo	1,600 per share
120,000	50	500	..	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	225 per share.
		1,000		Union Shipping Co Limited	No quotations
....	....	1,000	......	Western India Shi. Co	

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	1,700 p. s.
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	575 per share.
1,080,000	1,000	400	.....	New Do...	120 p. s.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	.....	Frere Land Co. ..	45 p. s.
110,000	2,000	900	......	House and Land Investment Co.	No quotation.
160,000	5,000	4,000	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co...	540 p. sh
	2,000	1,100	25 p s	Port Canning... ..	105 per share.
9,180,000	10,000	6,200	......	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co..	1,160 p. sh.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	all	5 p ct	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ..	223 per sh.
£20	£10	5 p ct	Do. New £20 shares Do.	No quotations.
£20	£2	5 p ct		
£100	all	5 p ct	Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co......	

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	4 months' sight...	1s. 11¼d.
Do. Credits... ..	4 Do. do. ..	1s. 11½d.
Do. Documents ..	4 Do. do. ..	1s. 11 11/16d. to 1s. 11½d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼.
Do.	30 days' sight ..	100.
Do.	60 Do. do. ..	99½.
Madras..	30 Do. do. ..	1 dis.
China	60 days sight ..	218.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities .. .. 8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills .. .. .. 11 do.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities .. .. 7 per cent
Mercantile Bills .. .. 10 do

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans	Rs. 88½
Sicca „ Loan 1832-33	92
Co.'s „ „ 1835-36	88
„ „ „ 1842-43	88
„ „ „ 1854-55	88
„ „ „ 1856-57	1·5¼
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	110½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 ..	101
Five and a half per cent.	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8-0.
Bank of England Notes	10-4
Spanish Dollars	225
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	220
German Crowns	210
Five-Franc Pieces	223
Bar Silver	108-8-0
Gold Leaf	16-10
Bar Gold 10 oz English	16- 0

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 15TH JUNE.

OLD.	PER CANDY.
Dharwar Sawginned	220 to 225
Compta	190 to 205
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee	235 to 237
Akote	235 to 237
Khandeish	228 to 230
Barsee	228 to 230
Dhollera	235 to 237
Bhownuggur	235 to 237
Hingunghaut	245 to 250
Broach	238 to 240
Veeraval	220 to 225
Vingorla	235 to 238
Compta..	235 to 240
Dharwar Sawginned	258 to 260

Ready Sales................ 250 Candies.
Market Firm.

BULLION AND COIN.

Imports and Exports for the month of April 1867

IMPORTS.	Rs.
HONGKONG.	
Gold Bullion	14,81,350
„ Sovereigns	5,000
Silver Bullion	2,47,690
„ Coin...............	27,11,616
ADEN.	
Gold Bullion	8,000
„ Coin	8,900
Silver Coin	68,000
CHINA.	
Silver Coin	2,86,190
AUSTRALIA.	
Gold Bullion	2,80,650
CEYLON.	
Gold Sovereigns	1,00,000
SINGAPORE.	
Gold Bullion	47 120
„ Coin	2,000
„ Sovereigns.........	49,120
Silver Coin	9,300
FRANCE.	
Gold Bullion	1,00,000
SOUTH CANARA.	
Silver Bullion	10,000
SUEZ.	
Gold Bullion	500
„ Coin	42,140
Silver Bullion	22,61,500
„ Dollars	1,500
„ Coin	15,150
PERSIAN GULF.	
Gold Bullion	1,400
„ Coin	31,400
Rupees	6,276
Silver Dollars	29,500
„ Coin.........	4,36,759
CUTCH.	
Silver Bullion	600
„ Coin	15,600
GUZERAT BRITISH.	
Rupees............	2,500
Total Gold Rs. 21,57,580	
„ Silver „ 61,02,091	
Total for the month Rs.	82,59,671

EXPORTS.	Rs.
PENANG AND MALACCA.	
Rupees	5,600
MALABAR BRITISH.	
Silver Bullion	1,000
Rupees	1,29,000
Gold Coin............	64,990
SOUTH CANARA.	
Silver Coin	15,000
Rupees	74,300
Gold Coin............	29,100
CALCUTTA.	
Silver Coin	1,000
CUTCH.	
Silver Bullion	72,475
Rupees	2,62,300
Silver Dollars	5,200
„ Coin	52,650
Gold Bullion	65,800
„ Coin	25,975
SUEZ.	
Silver Coin	4,000
GOA, DEMAUN, AND DIU.	
Rupees	8,000
PERSIAN GULF.	
Silver Coin	43,500
SCINDE.	
Gold Bullion	37,509
„ Coin	23,125
„ Sovereigns	1,553
Silver Bullion.........	1,66,100
„ Coin	3,150
CONCAN BRITISH.	
Silver Bullion.........	32,605
Rupees	8,20,060
Gold Bullion	52 755
„ Coin	18,695
GUZERAT BRITISH.	
Gold Bullion	22,157
Silver Bullion.........	31 860
Rupees............	10,03,114
Total Gold Rs. 3,41,959	
„ Silver „ 27,31,514	
Total for the month Rs.	30,73,473

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 15.

Goldsmid, Lieutenant Colonel F. J., Staff Corps, on duty, from Teheran.

Baird, Lieutenant A. W., Royal Engineers, on leave, from Neilgherries.

Ten, Lieutenant J. N., 2/21st Fusiliers, to join, from England.

Waill, Lieutenant R. G., 1/19th Regiment, on medical certificate from England.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 15.

Williameon, Surgeon Major W., 1st Regiment N. I., on leave, to Kamptee.

Moore, Major Staff Corps, on leave, to Kamptee.

Westropp, Captain Staff Corps, on leave, to Kamptee.

Louis Captain Sir J. Bart, Cadre 3rd European Regiment, on leave to Ahmedabad.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 13th June, 1867.

The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:—

22nd Regiment N. I.—Captain Brown officiated as second in command, and Lieutenant Adam as wing officer in addition to his own duties from the 21st to the 28th March 1867 inclusive.

Captain Brown officiated as Commandant, Lieutenant Adam as second in command, Lieutenant Hobson as wing officer in addition to his own duties, and Lieutenant Ketchen as Adjutant, from the 29th to 30th March 1867 inclusive.

Captain Brown officiated as second in Command and Lieutenant Adam as wing officer in addition to his own duties from the 31st March to the 30th April inclusive.

The following temporary arrangemen is confirmed with effect from the 8th June:—

24th Regiment N. I.—Captain G. S. Hawthorn, to officiate as wing officer during the absence of Major Pearce.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of state for India on the 9th June:—

Major W. Rice, Staff Corps.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—15TH JUNE.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London............	£5 2s. 6d. per ton.	15s.
„ Liverpool............	£2 15s. to £3 10 p. t.	10s.
By Overland Route ...	£6 10s. to £7 p. t.	......
To China	Rs. 6 per bale.	......
„ Mauritius	No business.	......

ARRIVALS.

JUNE.			
15	Caroline Coventry	Jones	London, Feb. 14.
	Dromedary (s)	Smith	Liverpool, Sept. 28.
	Zamendar.........	Patson	Liverpool, March 6.
16	Baroda (s).........	Haselwood......	Suez, June 5.
	Gertrude	Phease	Liverpool, Feb. 12.
	Ganges	Fennell	Liverpool, Dec. 9.
	Yamuna (s)	Morrison.........	Suez, 2 & Aden, 9 June

DEPARTURES.

JUNE.			
15	Fredrica	Burke	Liverpool.
	Hippogriffe	Bews	Calcutta.
	Behar (s)	Perrins	Singapore & Hongkong.
	Gunga (s).........	Bainbridge......	Aden & Suez.
	Comorin (s).........	Taunton	Kurrachee.
	Burmah (s)	Gray.........	Coast & Calcutta.

The British ship *Duncairn*, J. Finlay, bound to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The B. C. & R. S. N. Co.'s S. S. *General Havelock*, for Madras via Coast, began to load on Saturday last.

FREIGHTS.

THERE has been little cargo offering for shipment during past week and rates are somewhat weaker. Native holders of tonnage are pressing the market with relet orders but with little success, the bulk of the shipments during the week have been on native account, Europeans being almost entirely out of the market.

For London.—The *Lepanto* has been berthed and secured nearly the whole of her cargo.

For Havre.—The ships berthed are fully engaged and will sail shortly. We quote rates with a dull market:—

For London ..	Cotton........	£3 6 0 to £3 2 6
	Seeds	£1 5 0 Nominal.
	Chow Chow ..	£3 2 6 to £3 5 0
For Liverpool..	Cotton........	£2 15 0 to £3 5 0
	Seeds	£0 15 0 Nominal.
Havre Cotton........		£3 10 0 to £3 12 6

—*Bombay Saturday Review, June* 15.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office, and Bank Seals, Seals for stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c., &c, engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

May 1867.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.—TO SMOKERS.—Fresh arrival of Trichinopoly Cheroots of the best quality. J. NEUBERG.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

HARBOUR AND PILOTAGE BOARD.—NOTICE TO MATES OF VESSELS AND OTHERS.—WANTED a Master for the Outer Light Vessel, Colaba, salary Rs. 100 per mensem; with the usual scale of rations. Applications with testimonials should be forwarded to the Master Attendant. No application will be entertained from persons holding a lower certificate than that of 1st Mate.

HENRY MORLAND,
Lieutenant, late I. N., Secretary.

Bombay, 15th June 1867.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of Goods per "CAROLINE COVENTRY," JONES, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Jones will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Jones.

Bombay, 14th June 1867.

THE BOMBAY AND COAST COFFEE PLANTATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY the 25th day of June 1867, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the above Company, in Rampart Row, above Messrs. TREACHER and Co., to transact the following business.

1. To receive the Report of the Directors.
2. To pass Resolution for winding up the Company voluntarily.

VENYECKRAO JUGONNATHJEE SUNKERSETT,
14th June 1867. Director.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—At a Meeting of the Directors held in Calcutta on the 27th day of May last, it was resolved that a THIRD CALL of Rs. 100 per share be made payable on or before the 10th day of August next at Calcutta and Bombay.

In conformity with the foregoing resolution,

NOTICE is hereby given that a 3rd Call of Rs. 100 per share is made.

Shareholders on the Bombay Register are requested to pay the amount of the said Call on their respective shares into this office on or before SATURDAY the 10th day of August next.

The share Certificates must be produced at the time of payment of the Call.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 15th June 1867.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act No. X. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of George the III. JUTE AND WOOL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED) and in the matter of Petition of DHINSHAW DORABJEE, Mistry, Contractor.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the seventh day of February 1867 presented to SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD by DINSHAW DORABJEE, Mistry, Contractor, a creditor of the said Company, and the said Petition was directed to be heard before SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD on the seventh day of March 1867 when the hearing was adjourned until 4th April 1867, and on eighth April was adjourned by consent of all parties to the 13th June instant when the said Petition again came on for hearing when it was ordered by the said court that the hearing of the said Petition should stand over till the twenty-fourth day of June instant when it should come on peremptorily. When any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company himself or his Counsel for that purpose, a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same on payment of the regular charge for the same.—Dated this 13th day of June 1867.

MACFARLANE & GREEN,
No. 5, Apollo Street. Attornies for the Petitioner.

NOW READY.

"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

No. 7.

CONTENTS.

CARTOON.—ALL KOOSH—OR OUR MASTERLY INACTIVITY POLICY.

HALF PAGE—THE TALE OF A SHELL OR THE UNSOPHISTICATED COOMBEE,—TABLEAU the III, *The* Bursting of the shell ! ! !

TWO PAGES of VIGNETTES, representing how our stout contributor went to Nagpore.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *in Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.
In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.
In London—At MR. G. STREET, 39, Cornhill.

MONSOON ALTERATIONS.

Now ready,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JUNE.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTENTS:—

MAP OF INDIA.
Contents.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
Deccan Horse Dak.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA
SCALE OF FARES FOR SHIGRAMS, BUGGIES, &c. IN BOMBAY.
SCALE OF FARES FOR BOATS FOR BOMBAY HARBOUR.

The Map shows the Railways, Railway Stations, Roads, Lines of Internal Navigation, &c.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

AGENTS:

Bombay:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall and Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.; and all Railway Stations and Hotels.
Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, East Street,
London:—F. Algar, 11, Clement's Lane.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising, at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, Advertisements, or Placards, at all or any of the Stations along either of the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others, who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to "The Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press."

Bombay Gazette Press, June, 1867.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A SHIGRAM AND HORSE FOR SALE.—A good Office conveyance. Price with Harness complete Rs. 800. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

TO LET.—A Comfortable HOUSE in Poona for the Season. Rent for the Season Rs. 400.—Apply to HEERALAL & Co.

6, Rampart Row, below the Commercial Bank.
15th June 1867.

THE following PASSAGE is required—from Bombay to Singapore for (15) Fifteen time-expired Chinese and Malay Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 15th June 1867.

HEERALAL & Co., AUCTIONEERS.—On WEDNESDAY the 19th instant, HEERALAL & Co. will sell at their Rooms, a few cases of Champagne, and Moselle and a few Ladies' gold Watches and Chains. Also any Carriages and Horses offering.

HEERALAL & Co.

6, Rampart Row, 17th June 1867.

HEERALAL & Co., AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY SLEEPERS, SCANTLING, &c.—On TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 P. M., HEERALAL & Co., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at Bhow Russell's Ducka at Carnac Bunder, by order of FAZAL MAHOMED ESSA & Co., and on account and at the risk of the concerned, the undermentioned 500 Railway Sleepers, 10 feet long and 5 thick, 3,370 Railway Sleepers 10 feet long and 5 thick Ex "Tricam Daroga," And a quantity of Singapore Planks and Scantling.

A deposit of 25 per cent., will be required, and other conditions will be made known at the time of the sale.

HEERALAL & Co., Auctioneers.

6, Rampart Row, 15th June 1867.

THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE EDUCATION OF THE POOR WITHIN THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.—The ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS will be held in the Town Hall on THURSDAY the 27th June 1867 at 4 P. M. to consider

1st. The Report on the fitness of the existing constitution of the Managing Committee, and the means of more effective and convenient management of the Society's Schools.

2nd. The Report of the Committee on the removal of the Schools to Poona.

JOHN CAMERON,
Byculla Schools, 13th June 1867. Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Trustees under Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Estate of COWASJEE MANECKJEE LIMJEE, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th day of June, at 4 o'clock P. M. on the Premises, the following property under the power of Sale contained in Mortgage Indenture bearing date the 12th day of June 1865, executed by Ragoonath Wittoba, to the said COWASJEE MANECKJEE LIMJEE, for particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, the Auctioneers, or to the undersigned.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the two several messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses and out-houses, situate, lying, and being at Chundenwady, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 410 5/9 square yards or thereabouts, and which said land or ground is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay, under Nos. 28 and 163, and the said messuages are assessed by the Collector of Assessments under No. 491.

KELLY & Co., Solicitors
To the Mortgagees.

HEERALAL & Co.'s AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.—THIS DAY, MONDAY the 17th instant, at 4 P. M., HEERALAL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, by order of Soomar Ahmed, Joosub Ahmed and Essa Ahmed the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Khimjee Visram and Jairam Visram the Mortgagors. All the right, title and interest in the piece or parcel of the Fazundaree land or ground, situate, lying and being in the Street of Chumbarwada leading to Chinch Bunder Row, and standing on Fazundaree ground and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 26, and containing by admeasurement in length about 28 feet and in breadth about 30 feet be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the passage partly belonging to the premises hereby conveyed and partly belonging to Thucker Tricumjee Maljee, on or towards the West by the passage partly belonging to the premises hereby conveyed and partly belonging to Crustnajee Narayenjee, on or towards the North by the public passage, and on or towards the South by the public road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

HEERALAL & Co., Auctioneers.

6, Rampart Row, 17th June 1867.

CAUTION.—SUIT No. 544 OF 1866.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST...... } *Plaintiffs.*

vs.

THE FRERE LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED)............ } *Defendants.*

WITH reference to an advertisement for Sale of the properties and Land of the abovenamed Defendants, we the undersigned Solicitors for Messrs. EDULJEE and BYRAMJEE COWASJEE BISNEY hereby given NOTICE as follows:—

That the BUNGALOW No. 13 and ground situate at Chinchpoogly (portion of the property advertised to be sold) the Shop attached thereto and the broken BUNGALOW standing thereon and formerly assessed under No. 10, and now assessed under No 8, and the whole surrounding Inamdar ground admeasuring about 40 thousand square yards were sold by our clients to KURSONDASS MADHEWDASS who has not paid the whole of the purchase money, and there is now due and owing in respect thereof the sum of Rupees 10,100 and interest thereon at the rate of one per cent. from the 23rd December 1865 and as unpaid vendor our clients have a lien on the said premises.

Mr. Eduljee Cowasjee Bisney has already filed a suit against the Trustees of Kursondass Madhewdass and the Defendants and others to establish his lien.

The above property if sold will still be liable to the claim of the said Messrs. Eduljee and Byramjee Cowasjee Bisney.—Dated this 15th day of June 1867.

DALLAS & Co.
Solicitors for Messrs. Eduljee and Byramjee Cowasjee Bisney.

SPECIAL NOVELTIES
IN
J. & W. WATSON & Co's.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

ATTENTION is solicited to our New Stock of HATS which has just been opened, and is now ready for inspection. The Stock will be found to comprise the Newest and Latest Shapes.

SILK HATS.		
The NEW SILK HAT, (low crowned) extra quality........................ Rs.	14	0
The NEW FRENCH SILK HAT, (high crowned), extra quality........................	14	0
WHITE HATS.		
The NEW WHITE HAT, (low crowned)......	10	0
The NEW WHITE HAT, Do. extra quality...	12	0
The FRENCH WHITE HAT, (high crowned)......	8	8
The FRENCH WHITE HAT, Do. extra quality.	12	0
FAWN HATS.		
BEST BEAVER FAWN HATS..................	12	0
FANCY FELT HATS.		
The SOFT FELT HARROWGATE in Drab and Grey .... Rs. 3-8 to	5	8
The FELT VICTOR in Black and Drab............	7	0
The FELT VICTOR, in Black and Drab, extra quality........................	8	8
The STIFF FELT OXON, Black and Drab	7	0
The SOFT CROWN OXON, Black, Drab and Grey.	8	8
The STIFF FELT ARTHUR, Drab and Black......	7	0
The NEW HIGH CROWNED CAMBRIDGE HAT	8	8
The NEW HIGH CROWNED OXFORD HAT extra quality.		
NEW HIGH CROWNED SOFT FELT TYROLS.	8	8
A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SOFT FELT TRAVELLING HATS.		
STRAW YACHTING HATS..................	4	8
CLOTH VICTORS..................	6	8
DUNDREARYS..................	6	8
TWEED TRAVELLING CAPS..................	5	8
SAXONY WOVE BALMORALS..................	3	8
SAXONY WOVE GLENGERRYS	6	8
AIR CHAMBER HELMETS.		
The MELTON (the lightest Felt Helmet made)...	10	0
The LORD CANNING (strong serviceable Hat)...	12	8
The FORAGE (a first rate Shooting Hat).........	12	8
The SIR THOMAS TROWBRIDGE (extra quality)	15	0
The STAFF CORPS. do. ...	15	0
The CIVIL SERVICE. do. ...	15	0

PUGREES.

A special lot of Real ALBANIAN PUGREES is offered at Rs. 10-8 to effect a speedy clearance. These Pugrees being very rare, are worth double the money.

A very large assortment of every kind of Pugrees including Spun Silk in all colors, Algerine, China Silk, Gauze, Crapes, &c. &c., from Rs. 2-8 upwards.

A NOVELTY IN GENTLEMEN'S HAT CASES.

The New combined HAT CASE and Portmanteau, an essential requisite for Travellers.

BOOTS.

Screw Sold Patent Leather Boots by the original Patentee.

Enamelled and Calf-skin Boots in all sizes.

Kid and Buckskin Boots, very comfortable for warm weather.

SHOES.

Screw Soled Patent and Calf-skin Shoes.

SLIPPERS.

French Slippers in dressed Fawn-skin and Plain Calf.

WALKING STICKS.

Patridge, Cane, Cherry, Black and White Firs, Ash, Oak, Holly, Hazel, Black and Brown Thorn, and Malaccas.

MILITARY AND NAVAL DEPARTMENT.

Every description of Military and Naval Cocked Hats, Forage Caps, &c. made to order on the shortest notice.

After the 1st of June all orders for FANCY GOODS to be addressed EAST STREET, POONA.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.
No. 1, Hummum Street.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail, per P. & O. Company's Steamer will be closed on MONDAY, the 24th June, at 2 P. M. An after-packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 3 P. M.

Registered letters will be received until 1 P. M.

COLONIAL POSTAGE.—Under orders from Government, no Indian Inland postage will in future be levied on letters received for delivery from or despatched by Her Majesty's Mails or French Mail steamers to Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, China, Hongkong Australia, Mauritius, Port Louis, Natal, Reunion, Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, Ascension, Malta and Gibraltar.

CHANGES IN MAIL TRAINS.—In consequence of the alterations in the departure and arrival of the Mail Trains on the lines of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways, the following changes will take place on and after the 9th and 10th June 1867 respectively, in the hours of closing of Mails at the General Post Office:—

For Post Towns on N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, 5 A. M.; after packet letters, 5-30 A. M.

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency 12 noon; after Packet letters, 1 P. M.

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Stations on the Railway line as far as Poona 8 A. M.

For Post on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, *i. e.* for Post Offices on the Railway Line, Guzerat, Scinde, Katiawar, and Kutch 7 A. M.; after Packet letters 8 A. M.

Registered Letters and Banghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A. M. and from 12 noon to 5 P. M.

OCEAN MAILS.

The following Ocean Mails will be made up and despatched at the *time named*:—

	Date of departure.	Mail will close.	An after Packet will be made.
China Ceylon Penang Singapore Hongkong Cape of Good Hope..	15th and 30th.	6 P. M. previous evening.	7 A. M. on the day of departure.
Mauritius Natal Reunion St. Helena	15th.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Muscat Persian Gulf Bussorah Bagdad Autnagherry Vingoorla Goa	3rd and 17th.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Karwar Beypore Mangalore Cochin Calicut Cannanore Tellicherry	Every Saturday.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Kurrachee	12 hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail.		None.

THE NEW POSTAL RATES.

LETTERS.

Not exceeding	½ Tolah	¾ Tolah	1 Tolah
Postage	6 Pie.	1 Anna.	2 Annas.

And One Anna for every half Tolah or fraction of a half Tolah beyond.

EXTENSION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Overland Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Trains, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the departure of the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce, and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail boxes will be kept open for *fully prepaid* letters upon which the after-time fee is affixed, to within 15 minutes of the departure of the Mail Vans notification of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

NEWSPAPERS.

Not exceeding 10 Tolahs ....One Anna.
Above 10 and not exceeding 20 Tolahs ....Two Annas.
And One Anna for every ten Tolahs or fraction of ten Tolahs beyond

BANGHY PARCELS.

Distance	miles.	Weight not exceeding 20 Tolahs. Rs. As.	50 Tolahs. Rs. As.	100 Tolahs. Rs. As.	Per 100 Tolahs beyond. Rs. As.
Not exceeding	300	0 4	0 8	0 12	0 12
„	600	0 8	1 0	1 8	1 8
„	900	0 12	1 8	2 4	2 4
„	1200	1 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
Above	1200	1 4	2 8	3 12	3 1

THE "BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"

IS

Published every Saturday afternoon at six o'clock.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Sixth and succeeding lines, each 0 6

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CALENDAR——JUNE 1867.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon .... 17th 9h. 45m. A. M.
Last Quarter .... 25th 10h. 19m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises. h. m.	Sun Sets h. m.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn. h. m.	Even h. m.
Mon.	17	Full Moon.	5 24	6 37	11 7	11 25
Tues	18	Mercury sets at 8 1 P. M.	5 24	6 37	11 42	11 59
Wed	19	Venus rises at 3-41 A. M.	5 24	6 38	—	0 16
Thurs.	20	Corpus Christi—Ascension of Q. Victoria.	5 24	6 38	0 34	0 51
Fri.	21	Proclamation of Queen Victoria.	5 25	6 38	1 8	1 25
Sat.	22	Sun enters Cancer at 3-10 A. M. Summer Commences.	5 25	6 38	1 43	2 1
Sun.	23	1st Sunday after Trinity.	5 25	6 39	2 19	2 40

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	June 10	KURRACHEE	June 7
AGRA	June 6	LAHORE	June 1
ALLAHABAD	June 3	LONDON	May 27
AUSTRALIA	Feb. 26	MADRAS	June 8
ALEXANDRIA	May 25	MALTA	May 20
BANGALORE	June 8	MEERUT	May 17
CALCUTTA	June 8	OOTACAMUND	June 1
CAPE	Feb. 13	OUDH	June 8
CEYLON	May 31	PENANG	May 10
DELHI	June 8	PUNJAUB	June 4
FRANCE	May 19	SUEZ	June 5
HONGKONG	May 15	SINGAPORE	Apr. 23

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1867.

MUCH has been said and justly said about the pernicious effects of such a rumour as that which was lately started and to which some of our contemporaries rather hastily gave publicity. It is obvious how the dissemination of such a report would tend to unsettle the minds of the natives and thus pave the way to a real rising as prophecies tend often to their own fulfilment. It is particularly unfortunate too that the news should reach Europe at the time it did—a juncture when it was especially desirable that the hands of England should be strengthened instead of weakened. Philosophers and divines, however, concur in telling us that out of evil cometh good, and if we look at the matter closely we may find that some advantage is to be extracted from what, in the present instance, seems unqualified mischief.

In the first place the report coming suddenly as it did startled men into a conviction of the possibility of a repetition of some at least of the scenes of 1857. This we cannot help thinking a decided advantage. It is perfectly astounding how we seem to have been lulling ourselves into a state of fatal security during the last eight years. While the events of the mutiny were fresh in our recollection we were on our guard, but we soon began to get tired of the position of watchfulness. Men began to say that we had struck such a blow in suppressing the mutiny that it would be at least a century before the disaffected would recover from its effects. The school which held that Lord Dalhousie and his annexation policy were the moving causes of the sepoy was promised that loyalty and contentment would follow the removal of these causes. Devoted irrigationists assured us that if we only produced a plentiful supply of water for agricultural purposes peace and plenty would inevitably reign throughout the land. Educationists have got many to believe that, if we only encouraged schools, loyalty and contentment would follow as a matter of course. Then again those theorists, who wish to reduce the strength of the European force in this country, in their arguments always assumed that anything like a rising now is almost out of the question. All these causes have combined to produce in some degree a sense of security and immunity from danger. The rumour of a mutiny, however, forced men to consider how far there are grounds for such a feeling, and there were few, perhaps, who did not come to the conclusion that we had learned to disregard almost completely a not altogether improbable contingency. If the temporary shock has awakened the authorities both here and at home to the conviction that we must ever be on our guard against an insurrection in this country the good effects of the rumour will have all but counterbalanced the mischief it occasioned.

Looking around and surveying the broad field of India we confess we can see but little reason for the comfortable assurance that gained ground so rapidly. Astrœa has not come to India yet, and as far as we can see, is not likely to arrive for some time longer. It is true that the annexation policy is at a discount at present and that adoption has been sanctioned, but more than one of the leading native princes is even now on the verge of insurrection and sullenly watching his opportunity. Natives have been admitted to a larger share in the Government of the country, and the result seems to be simply discontent that still more has not been granted to them. Education so far from invariably creating loyalty seems too often to have the opposite effect and the most treasonable effusions (for sometimes the epithet is really applicable) in the native papers are written by men educated in the schools and colleges that we have established. The native army has been remodelled in a way skilfully adapted to give the greatest possible disgust to the greatest possible number, and when we are told to take comfort from its reduction we cannot but remember how that reduction was effected and how many thousand men trained to arms were turned adrift to spread at least discontent. As for the improvement in the condition of the ryots we cannot see in what way that is likely to prevent an insurrection for they, as a class, have ever held aloof from any movement of the kind and confined themselves to a more or less passive attitude.

But, it may be asked, whither does all this argument tend? It will, perhaps, be said, that we are depreciating the progress that has taken place in order to awaken an uneasy sense of danger. We have, however, no wish to depreciate the progress that has been made, we simply desire to appreciate it. The fact is it has been considerably over-estimated. Results are supposed to have been attained in some five or six years that are perhaps attainable in a century. Innumerable hobbies have been paraded and the exhibitor of each has assured the public that if only his hobby is adopted we shall have a sort of Saturnian kingdom in India. Each of these perhaps secures merely a small following, but the effect of such a consensus in their promises has been to produce an impression that if the natives throughout the length and breadth of this country are not already thoroughly loyal they are within an ace of being so. This is the impression that seems to us so dangerous for it tends to cause a relaxation of that watchfulness which we believe to be essentially requisite not for the maintenance of our power in India but for the prevention of more or less partial outbreaks. It is well that we should ever remember that in this country we are walking over treacherous ashes under which lie smouldering fires. Lord Metcalfe, one of the wisest and most farseeing of our Indian Statesmen pointed this out long ago and was disregarded even by his admiring biographer, but the events of 1857 showed how correct his views were. We hear now of progress, improvement and content, but so we did eleven years ago and yet we had the mutiny. It is useless to hide from ourselves the fact that we are bitterly hated by many who put on a smooth and fawning face before us, and that often our best measures are misconstrued and misinterpreted. It is startling to see how eagerly any report to the disadvantage of England and her people is caught up and how quickly it spreads about. This is a "sign of the times" which cannot be lightly regarded. However much theorists may argue there is a sort of instinctive impression abroad that a rising is possible, and this was shown very remarkably the other day on the occasion of the rumour on which we are commenting. Few if any disbelieved the report on account of its intrinsic improbability, the general impression seemed to be that a rising was possible but that it was not likely to commence now at a place like Meerut.

We do not wish our drift to be misunderstood. We do not for a moment believe that there is a chance of any insurrection on the same scale as that which took place ten years ago. We further believe most firmly that if such a rising were to take place it would be trampled out almost immediately. But we are convinced that there is an amount of latent disaffection in the country which may at any time break forthwith with more or less violence, and we know no better means of tempting such an outbreak than an attitude of careless security such as we have at present a tendency to fall into. The shock, however given by the late report may do something to rouse us to a sense of our real position. If it does so its beneficial, will have been more than commensurate with its pernicious, effects. There is rather a want of far seeing statesmanship in India at present, and a decided tendency to over estimate results. When all parts of the country are joined with a net-work of railways, when the leaven of education has had time to leaven the mass, when our revenue arrangements generally are placed on a more satisfactory footing, and when other equally important changes have taken place, then, perhaps, "the common sense of most shall hold a fretful realm in awe," but we confess that just now such a happy consummation seems rather distant.

PREPARATIONS are being made at Suez for the new Troop ships, some of which are now on their way out from England. We learn by the mail just arrived, that one of the two sets of moorings for their accommodation was laid down at Suez on the 4th instant and that the other was to be laid in a few days.

THE *Pioneer*:—The finding and sentence of the Court Martial which sat on Captain Cunningham, Paymaster of the 88th Regiment, at Rawul Pindee, have been published. The prisoner has been found guilty and sentenced to be cashiered, and to penal servitude for a term of five years, and in addition to make good the sum of Rs. 20,177-0-0 public money which he had misappropriated.

The finding and sentence of the court have been approved and confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief, with the exception that the sum to be made good to the state is Rs. 20,115-11-3.

The Commander-in-Chief remarks that "after the most attentive consideration of the proceedings of the trial, including not only the evidence in support of the prosecution, but also the admissions of the prisoner, he is, to his great regret, unable to discover any extenuating circumstances which would justify him in mitigating the sentence of the court. With reference to the questions and documents upon which the prisoner relied, and which were rejected by the court, His Excellency observes that the prisoner has not shewn in one single instance that justice has suffered by the decisions of the court with regard to the said questions and documents. It appears that the court was guided in its rejection of the questions and documents referred to by the fact of their not bearing on the issues stated in the charges, but on matters connected with the conduct of some of the witnesses for the prosecution, or other parties; the said conduct not being before the court, or in any manner connected with the issues it was to try." His Excellency also refers to the extraordinary licence of statement and allusion allowed to the prisoner in his defence as showing that the court was right in its appreciation of the drift of the rejected questions.

THE same:—Our readers will remember the excitement that prevailed in Meerut some months ago in connection with certain strange red marks daubed on the walls and gate-posts of various houses in that station. Every effort was made in vain by the military, civil, and police functionaries to unravel the meaning and to discover the perpetrators of these quaint efforts of art. We had strong suspicions ourselves that the domestic servants were at the bottom of the business; and we were confirmed in this belief by an authentic story of a certain mistress of a house at Meerut, who was more than ordinarily disquieted by these frescoes, and who having on a certain night expressed her alarms freely in the hearing of some of her servants, found the startling sign stamped on her pillow the next morning. But recent events at Cawnpore have changed conjecture to certainty, and have, we believe, finally solved the Meerut mural puzzle. Quite recently the bloody hand re-appeared on the gate-post of the house of Colonel Crossman commanding the cavalry at Cawnpore. He immediately communicated the fact to Mr. H. Goad, the district superintendent of police. This officer, who by all accounts is one of the best in these provinces, was not long in tracing the offence to a certain khitmutgar, who has lately come from Meerut into Colonel Crossman's service. His guilt was satisfactorily established and a sound flogging rewarded the artist, and will, we predict, do much to discourage water-colour studies of this description in Cawnpore for the future. We are glad that this bugbear has been unmasked, and that the cause of so much conjecture and disquiet has been successfully removed.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

By Direct Overland Telegraph.

LONDON, JUNE 14TH NOON.

Parliament has reassembled. Mr. Disraeli has introduced an amended redistribution giving twenty seats to boroughs and twenty-five to counties.

Her Majesty the Queen has signified her intention of holding a grand review of the regular troops in Hyde Park in July.

The Delhi Railway has issued two and a half millions of additional capital.

The *North German Gazette* announces that the visit of their Sovereign to Paris and the conference of foreign ministers there have secured a new guarantee of peace.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

BANK OF BENGAL.

(*Special for the Bombay Gazette.*)

CALCUTTA, 15TH JUNE.

At the meeting of the Bank of Bengal yesterday the Chairman stated that the reserve fund of the Bank amounted to nineteen and a half lacs of rupees free of all liabilities.

LONDON LETTER.

(*From our Own Correspondent.*)

LONDON, 27TH MAY.

WE had a great fright last Wednesday in the midst of the hubbub of the Derby day with your insane Indian gentleman's report of the outbreak of a new mutiny at some place unknown,—for the telegraph had got into difficulties (fortunately enough) about Meerut and it appeared in England as a mutiny at "Great." The Indians, of course, immediately said "Great" must be Meerut, and pointed out that the mutiny had taken place, if the telegram were true, on the 10th day of the 10th year after the last mutiny. Moreover an Indian surgeon asserted that Meerut is now garrisoned by Sikhs and the Sikhs had always said that though they would assist us to pay off the injuries they had suffered from the Moguls, they would in ten years' time take their turn of revolt. All these assertions were sufficiently alarming, but then owing to the fortunate blunder in the telegraph, and the complete absence of any telegram to the Government,—on Thursday it was known that a telegram of the same day's date had been received from Sir John Lawrence from Simla without any mention of a mutiny,—alarm abated. It was thought "Great" might mean Goa, and refer only to some little Portuguese squabble. And so after half the Indians in London had spent an hour or two in writing down, in as various hands as they could extemporize, all the principal military stations in India to see what error in handwriting would most easily account for the fictitious name "Great," people began to believe there must be something wrong in the report, and on Saturday at length came another telegram relieving us by the information that the rumour had arisen from the letter of some insane man, and that no such mutiny had occurred. It was obvious, however, that the alarm at first felt by people here was in exact proportion to the knowledge possessed about India. Almost every man who was here on leave was in a real panic. All agreed that nothing was more possible than a new revolt, perhaps originating in Mahometan religious feeling,—perhaps originating in Sikh nationality,—on this no one was agreed,—but on the probability that attempts might be made almost anywhere to throw off our power as hateful,—and that such attempts would be regulated by some superstition as to the cycle that had elapsed since the last attempt—all seemed to be agreed. What made the fright the more remarkable was that it occurred in the midst of the hubbub of a miserable Derby day,—a day of cold East wind, and falling snow,—when the crowds that went and came looked wretched beyond expression in their dreadful attempts at jollity, when the wooden dolls stuck in the hats failed to look facetious, and the peltings with peas and mud seemed only brutal. There seemed something almost natural in the news of a great calamity coming—(unnoticed except by officials and Indians),—in the crisis of this fierce attempt to be "jolly under creditable circumstances" as Mark Tapley calls it.

I should think that on the whole a more tremendous failure in the way of happiness than the last Derby day was never heard of. Innumerable losers and few gainers (though of course those few gained much), always cause a certain dismalness in a race, and no races have ever gone more markedly contrary to the betting than the Derby and the Oaks of last week. "Hermit," a little rough horse, who had at one time been a moderate favourite, had lost almost all place in the betting lists owing to some rupture of a small blood-vessel in his head, and for the last fortnight the betting books had taken scarcely any account of him at all. In the statement of the odds on the morning of the Derby his name was not to be found in the ordinary papers at all. I believe the betting was more than 60 to 1 against him, while it was only 60 to 45 against the chief favourite Vauban. Thus Hermit's winning was a great blow to all but a very few, and one close observer said that some men were seen sobbing like children on the course. No one had thought it necessary scarcely to "hedge" against the chance of Hermit winning. In the Oakes though the winner "Hippia" was not at all out of the question (the betting being 11 to 1 against her), yet the mare beaten, "Achievement," was so great a favourite, that the betting was never less than 2 to 1 in her *favour* and frequently higher. Thus the betting was from 20 to 30 times as favorable to "Achievement" as it was to the winner "Hippia." The owner of "Hermit," Mr. Chaplain, was one of the few *great* winners at *both* races—he is said to have won near £300,000,—and his principal antagonist, a nobleman who has been his antagonist in private as well as in public matters, was as tremendous a loser. However these are matters in which I am even more of an outsider than Hermit was believed to be in the Derby, and my interest in the two races was chiefly in the vast amount of misery which seemed to be successfully achieved by the seekers of pleasure, not only through pecuniary losses, but through the inclemency of our hitherto to bleak summer. One week indeed we had of real summer about a fortnight ago which has only made the subsequent East wind and frost seem more cruel, but yesterday and to-day again the summer air has returned to us and I trust will not again leave us.

The matter which now attracts most public attention is Lord Derby's attempt to show executive "strength" by the proposal actually to execute the Fenian Burke. Whether this will be done or not, is, I think, very doubtful. Public opinion is so unanimous against it that I suppose it will only end as usual in the Government giving way to the remonstrance of all sensible people, in which case this burst of strength will only be a new illustration of weakness. But as I write, the determination announced by the Lord Lieutenant that Burke is to die has not yet been reversed, and Lord Derby was exceedingly discouraging to the parliamentary deputation on Saturday which asked for his reprieve. Of course no one who wishes to see Burke's sentence commuted, has the smallest sympathy with the foolish and mischievous attempt at treason in which he was engaged, but it is quite impossible to distinguish between Burke's guilt and that of M'cAfferty and that of several others, and it would be most objectionable to make an example of one, and to spare others with nothing in the way of further palliation to be urged in their favour. On the other hand as Mr. Dodson, the chairman of committes, urged in the appeal to Lord Derby on Saturday, there is something of positive absurdity and even pusillanimity in reprieving the Fenian invaders of Canada at the request of the United States Government, and punishing with the extreme penalty of the law persons who have done the same thing,—with more excuse surely if there be excuse at all,—in Ireland which these other men attempted in Canada. It seems to most of us here that whatever delusion there may be about this Fenian creed, there is at least more that is coherent and manly about an attempt to overthrow directly the Irish government which is supposed to be the great iniquity and *origo malorum* by the Fenians than there possibly can be in the attempt to retaliate by outrages on the Canadian farmers who have no sort of responsibility whatever for the government of Ireland. For my part, I should not have been sorry to see an execution or two in Canada. Anything more wicked, more obviously calling for stern repression, than the attempt to carry war into Canada to revenge the grievances of Ireland cannot be imagined. And the remonstrance of Mr. Seward on the subject of the execution of the Fenian raiders into Canada struck me, I confess, as a pure impertinance. Of course it would have been grossly unjust to execute a single offender who would have been spared *but* for that remonstrance. But the remonstrance itself ought not to have weighed a feather in the scale. Mr. Seward well knows that had the St. Alban raiders of 1864 been caught by the American Government, they would have been executed without a moment's hesitation. Yet they were at least acting, on the Northern border, in concert with a powerful army on the Southern border, and Mr. Davis himself assumed the responsibility of that raid. The Fenian raiders into Can[illegible] were acting with the army, and with[illegible] any declaration of war of any kind. M[illegible] over they counted no doubt on the fa[illegible] the American Government to protect [illegible] case of capture. I cannot conceive a [illegible] aggravation of the crime of treason w[illegible] exist in the case of the Irish who inva[illegible] and yet they were all reprieved [illegible] far more respectable crime of bear[illegible] Government in its own dominions [illegible] ed, say the Cabinet, with death [illegible] saying that this excess of seve[illegible] that we are not afraid of the [illegible] ment in this case, while w[illegible] the case of Canada? If it [illegible] must mean that Lord De[illegible] so imbecile a part in th[illegible] Park meeting, that [illegible] the reputation of the [illegible] of purpose. But to [illegible] Walpole was ami[illegible] too bad. To my [illegible] politic. There [illegible] would think it [illegible] otherwise to d[illegible] few who woul[illegible] ment of yea[illegible] the loyal I[illegible] the O'Donc[illegible] a very [illegible] not trea[illegible] these m[illegible] rebel [illegible] ly to [illegible] cabine[illegible] affection of the Irish members of parliament will be heightened indefinitely by such a proceeding. Nor do I see how they can hang Burke without hanging several others and making a bloody and apparently vindictive business of it. If they do hang Burke, they certainly ought to hang some of the American officers who have promoted this business and who seem to me much more culpable than the Irish fresh from the scene of (partly-fanciful) Irish grievances. It would be unspeakably base to choose our victims so as to avoid the wrath of America, and though I do not charge Lord Derby's cabinet with entertaining this consideration at all, even to seem to have entertained it, will be a great misfortune to the country. I think it probable the government will give way after all; but if so they will have only given another proof of their unexampled bad judgment in threatening without adequate reason so as to be obliged to withdraw their threats at the last moment.

Mr. Disraeli is to propose to-day to sit from 2 till 7 on Tuesdays and Thursdays during the remainder of the Session, and to adjourn (for dinner) from 7 to 9. By this means he hopes to get the English Reform bill through, but it will be rather a tight squeeze. Even "that Frankenstein of modern civilization" the Compounder is not yet set at rest. Mr. Disraeli has complied with the resolutions prepared by Mr. Hodgkinson and supported by Mr. Gladstone, for abolishing him, in *the general way* in parliamentary boroughs, but as he and his landlord are to be permitted to agree together to compound still, *if they prefer* it, there is a great outcry to give them no preference in the matter. As at present proposed Mr. Disraeli offers the occupier the right to give up his vote if he prefers his landlord being rated rather than himself to the electoral franchise. And this is all that was ever asked. But now the compounder is treated as a sort of malignant being who ought to be exterminated for the trouble he has given, and nothing will satisfy the *Times* but that it should trample him in its fury absolutely out of existence. So there will still be debates on this political night-mare to record.

BOMBAY.

HER Majesty's steamer *Victoria* was hauled into the Government dock on Saturday last.

CAPTAIN Sir John Louis, Bart, Cadre 3rd European Regiment, proceeded on Saturday last to Ahmedabad.

THE S. S. *Dromedary*, of 119 tons, Captain Smith, arrived on Saturday last from Liverpool, which port she left on September 28th 1866.

THE Kalidass Elphinstone Society which lately produced *Julius Cæsar* at the Grant Road Theatre, has forwarded to Mr. Barton the sum of Rs. 25, as a contribution to the poor box at the Police Court.

THE B. and B. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Yamuna* left Suez at 5 P. M. on the 2nd instant and Aden at 2 A. M. on the 9th. The *Baroda* passed her on Saturday. The former vessel arrived in harbour about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

THE following passengers proceeded on Saturday last by the P. & O. Co.'s S. S. *Behar*, C. Perrins, Master, to China:—Mr. Head, Mr. H. Shields, Mr. Clifton, three Privates of H. M.'s 109th Foot, and one Private of R. H. A.

THE following passengers proceeded on Saturday last by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. *Burmah*, Captain Gray, to the Coast and Calcutta:—Mr. R. MacKenzie, Mr. W. Baillie, Mrs. Woods, Acting Barrack Serjeant Callaghan, wife and four children, and Hajee Abdool Wab Seymore.

ON Friday afternoon last, the roof of a house, No. 19, situated in the Calbadevi road, fell in and destroyed a large quantity of furniture, the property of Ibrahim Essaw, who used it as a furniture warehouse.

EARLY on Saturday morning last, a fire broke out in the shop of [illegible] situated on the Erskine road; but owing to the prompt assistance rendered by the police and townspeople no considerable damage was done.

THE Society of St. Vincent de Paul acknowledges with thanks the following donations:—

Mr. Pestonjee Burjorjee Mody	Rs. 10
Mr. A. Visram	„ 10
Parsee Ladies M. & M.........	„ 100
The Kalidass Elphinstone Society......	„ 25

THE weather report of the collectorate of Rutnagherry for the fortnight ending 31st May states that there had been but little rain throughout the collectorate. Cattle disease prevailed to a slight extent in some of the villages but otherwise the districts were healthy.

WE are sorry to announce the death of Captain H. Gallaway, late of the British ship *Rohilla*, which took place on Thursday night last on board in the harbour. The deceased was buried in Sonapore Cemetery on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock. He was 46 years of age. Many European gentlemen were present.

FROM the weather report of the Poona collectorate for the fortnight ending 31st May, we learn that the fall of rain was but slight in some of the talooks, whilst in others there was none at all. In the villages of the Bhimthurry talooka, cattle were suffering from want of water, but there was no disease either among men or cattle during the fortnight.

THE British ship *Caroline Coventry*, Captain T. Jones, which arrived on Saturday last from London, passed the following vessels on her passage:—Ship *Sam Cearns*, from Liverpool bound to Bombay, and ship *Zemindar* from Liverpool bound to Bombay. The following passengers arrived by this vessel—Captain Evans; Captain Close; Lieutenant Waill; and Lieutenant Ten.

WRECK OF THE "CURLEW."—Dr. Seward, Acting Consul at Zanzibar, has reported to the Bombay Government the loss of the schooner "Curlew" on the 18th April, off Brava. The vessel had broken up, and the wreck had been put up to auction, but no purchasers appeared. Happily, the crew and cargo have been saved. The owners of the vessel were Messrs. Smith, Fleming, and Co., London.

A CORONER's inquest was held on Saturday last at Booree Bunder touching the death of Mahomed Fuckeera, a lascar, employed on board the *Evening Star*. Early that morning the deceased was standing in the ship's boat bearing her off the side as it was being lowered from [illegible] into the water. All of a sudden th[illegible] the davit was fastened g[illegible] throwing the deceased and [illegible] water. He was taken ou[illegible] an insensible state, a[illegible] Jamsetjee hospital. [illegible] found a verdict [illegible]

INDO-EU[illegible] telegra[illegible] ing [illegible]

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from Suez. The *Candia*, with the outward Calcutta mails left Suez with the *Baroda*, and both ships arrived in Aden together, the *Candia* was to sail again at 2 P. M. The *Madras* and *Azof* were lying at Suez when the *Baroda* left that port.

◆

On an information laid by Mr. Colclough, warrants were issued and executed on Saturday at 5 P. M. The prisoner was not in the shop, and on searching it, two bottles, containing Treacher's heart-shaped yellow paper label on the bottle, were found in a cupboard, and they were produced in court. Mr. Colclough swore that the brandy contained in them was not Treacher and Co.'s brandy as represented by the label.

Mr. Monnet and his servant were examined as witnesses for the prosecution, but neither could identify the prisoner at the bar as the person who sold them Treacher's brandy. His Worship was of opinion that no case was made out, *as the labels were genuine and had not been forged*, and so the charge was dismissed.

◆

Using a false trade mark.—Cursetjee Pestonjee keeping a tavern called "Queen's Tavern," Duncan road, was charged with using a false trade or property mark with the intention to deceive defraud.

Mr. Khunderow Morojee for the prisoner.

Having been informed that the prisoner had sold to a servant of Mr. G. Monnet a bottle of brandy known as Treacher's heart-shaped labelled brandy at a lower rate than that charged by the company, Mr. W. Colclough, general manager of Treacher and Company, Limited, requested Mr. Monnet personally to buy a bottle at the tavern. This was done, and the bottle was produced in court containing a spurious imitation of Treacher's brandy. The original brand contained the name Treacher and Co. on the cork and the same on a white capsule over it, and a yellow paper label on the bottle. The brandy bought of the prisoner had on the bottle an apparently genuine label, but the cork had no name or brand on it and the capsule over the same bore the name of Faure Freres, Bordeaux.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

◆

Statement of Traffic for the Week ending 9th June, 1867.

Open 852¾ Miles.

Coaching	Rs.	67,820	3	5
Merchandize...	„	2,76,109	9	8
Electric Telegraph	„	706	0	0
Earth Trains	„	5,261	12	0
Total	Rs.	3,49,897	9	1

Corresponding Week last year open 701½ Miles.

Total	Rs.	2,15,872	13	11
Increase		1,34,024	11	2

WEATHER REPORT.—15th June.

◆

Surat—Cloudy and calm, thermometer 90.

Madras—Weather fair, wind south east, thermometer 87, barometer 29·71. Later in the day weather fair, wind south east, thermometer 90, barometer 29·69.

Kolapore.—Weather rainy, wind moderate south west, thermometer 80.

Vingorla.—Weather cloudy ; wind moderate from West, thermometer 83, rain 3-7.

Mangalore.—Weather rainy and cloudy ; wind South West ; barometer 29·75.

Galle.—Light southerly wind and fine day, thermometer 82.

Paumben.—Moderate southerly winds, weather fair.

Carwar.—Weather cloudy and overcast, wind light and variable, barometer 29·81, fall of rain during last 24 hours 0·68.

STEAMER REPORTS.—16th June.

Galle, 16th, 9-20 A. M.—Steamer *Dane* from Mauritius anchored.

Madras, 16th, 5 P. M.—French Mail Steamer *Neinam* sailed for Calcutta.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS—16th June.

Myhere, 15th, 9 A. M.—Office opened.

Nuggur Parker, 16th, 2 A. M.—Communication Hydrabad.

[illegible], 16th, 4 A. M.—Communication Jeypore.

Kurrachee, 16th, 10-17 A. M.—Turkish line right to Constantinople, Persian line interrupted to Tabreez.

Sattara, 16th, 3-50 P. M.—Communication Kolapore.

[illegible], 16th, 1-20.—Communication [illegible].

FALL OF RAIN.

From 9th to 15th June 1867.

		Byculla. In. Ct.		Fort. In. Ct.		Colaba. In. Ct.	
June	9 Sunday	0	24	0	0	0	8
„	10 Monday	0	49	0	0	0	19
„	11 Tuesday	0	5	0	0	0	0
„	12 Wednesday	0	4	0	0	0	1
„	13 Thursday	0	8	0	0	0	0
„	14 Friday	0	47	0	0	0	26
„	15 Saturday	0	58	0	0	0	3
For the week...		1	95	0	0	0	57
Previously registered...		0	24	0	0	0	30
Total...		2	19	0	0	0	87

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—15th June.

(Before B. H. Showell, Esq.)

The Municipal Act.—Narrayan Wittojee Wannee was charged with using a place near the Victoria Gardens as a depot for hay without a license from the Municipal Commissioner ; and having pleaded guilty, was fined Rs. 50.

Theft.—Abdool Russool was convicted of stealing, on the 14th inst., at Sewree, a *sarree* belonging to Genga woman. He had nothing to say in his defence, and appeared to have been flogged before for other offences. His Worship sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for three months.

Theft.—Luxmon Calloo and Wisram Suddoo were charged with stealing seventeen soda-water bottles belonging to Messrs. Rogers and Co. The bottles were being conveyed yesterday in a cart, of which the first prisoner was the driver from the Fort to Byculla. While in Duncan road a hamal in the same employ saw the first prisoner enter a shop with a bundle containing the bottles, caught him, and gave him in custody. The second prisoner appeared to have no knowledge of the theft ; and was discharged. The first was convicted and sentenced to receive ten stripes with a rattan.

LAW.

◆

HIGH COURT.—Original Jurisdiction.

Saturday, 15th June.

(Before the Hon. Sir Joseph Arnould.)

Robert Lund v. Dinshaw Dunjeebhoy.

In this case the plaintiff prayed that the Court might make an order to the effect that the defendant should refund to him the sum of Rs. 3,749, which he alleged the defendant had got from him in consequence of false representations.

Mr. Ferguson appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendant was represented by Mr. Marriott.

The case of the plaintiff was to the effect that he had entered into a treaty with Dinshaw for the purchase of some firewood. Dinshaw had represented to him that he had 3,800 candies of firewood lying at Parell, besides other lots of wood at different places ; that he was in want of money ; and that if Lund would advance him Rs. 3,000, the wood might be sold, and he would share the proceeds of the wood with the plaintiff. The money had been advanced on these terms ; and Mr. Sylvester, commission agent, was appointed to sell the wood. Dinshaw had applied to Mr. Sylvester for further advances on two occasions, each time receiving Rs. 1,000 ; but after having supplied some 1,400 candies of wood the defendant refused to supply any more. A written agreement had been entered into by the parties, in which it was stated that these 3,000 candies of firewood was lying at Parell, but it was afterwards ascertained that this was untrue. The plaintiff alleged that he had been induced to enter into this agreement by the misrepresentation of Dinshaw ; and he prayed that the agreement might be set aside, and that the defendant should be ordered to pay him the money he had lost with interest.

After a short conversation the issues were adjusted as follow :—1st, whether the partnership was stated between the plaintiff and defendant by the agreement ? 2nd, Whether the said agreement was inadmissible as evidence for want of being properly stamped ? 3rd, Whether the said agreement was not obtained by the plaintiff from the defendant by false representation. 4th, Whether the words in the said agreement, "in consideration of 3800 candies of firewood now lying at Parell," were not inserted by the fraud of the plaintiff ? 5th, Whether the said agreement was not obtained by the defendant from the plaintiff by fraud ? 6th, Whether the defendant ever had represented to the plaintiff that he had 3800 candies of firewood ? 7th, Whether the plaintiff is entitled to the relief he prays for, or part thereof.

Mr. Lund, the plaintiff, was the first witness called. He deponed that he had entered into the said agreement, and on being shown the agreement, identified the document.

Mr. Marriott here raised the question whether the document was properly stamped ; but his Lordship overruled the objection.

Examination continued—Dinshaw had signed the agreement in presence of witness, and read it before he signed it. Dinshaw had given directions for the agreement to be drawn up.

Cross-examined by Mr. Marriott—Defendant had dictated the agreement to Mr. Parkins, who wrote it out. Dinshaw had said he had wood lying at various places in the jungle. Dinshaw had said he wanted some money and that it would be a good speculation if witness would advance him some money, as he had wood lying at various stations as well as Parell. The agreement was made out on 29th March 1866, and by it the defendant was allowed Rs. 150 a month for travelling expenses.

By Mr. Ferguson—I allowed him this sum for travelling expenses in seeing that the timber was properly delivered. He was to have the sale of the timber.

Mr. Sylvester, commission agent, deponed that in March 1866 he acted as agent for Mr. Lund, and was present at Morenas' when the agreement was signed. (Shown agreement.) That was the agreement, and it was precisely the same now as when signed. Remembered Mr. Parkins reading over the agreement to defendant before it was signed, and defendant made no objection. Dinshaw applied to witness, as agent for Lund, for further advances on two occasions, each time receiving Rs. 1,000. Dinshaw wanted a further advance, but he would not grant it, and the defendant then stopped the supply of timber.

Cross-examined by Mr. Marriott—Dinshaw said the wood was lying at the paper mills at Parell, but he visited these mills a week after the supply failed, and was told that Dinshaw never had had any wood there. In all, about 1405 candies had been delivered.

Mr. Marriott then stated the case of the defendant. As he was instructed, there had been an arrangement between the parties previous to the contract of 29th March being signed. That agreement of 29th March had never been read over to defendant, and he signed it on the representation that it embodied all the terms of the verbal arrangement. Mr. John Roy Stewart, who had introduced Lund to Dinshaw, represented the firm of Narowdass & Co., which had wood at different outlying stations. Stewart contracted for the sale of this wood with the firm of Dinshaw, then introduced Lund to Dinshaw, and himself wrote out terms of agreement between plaintiff and defendant (prior to the agreement of 29th March), which were to the effect that Dinshaw had been dealing in firewood and was desirous of increasing his capital ; that Lund agreed to pay him Rs.3000, and that such money should be expended for the purchase of certain firewood, the final disposal of which should be in the manner deemed expedient or necessary ; that Lund should share the profit or losses with Dinshaw ; and that Dinshaw was to conduct the business in his own person, without the aid of Lund, if the latter should think fit. The plaintiff admitted that there had been a verbal arrangement before 29th March, but no "puckha" arrangement ; but that was quite inconsistent with the case, as on 28th March several candies had been ordered, if not supplied.

Dinshaw Dunjeebhoy, the defendant, was then examined and deponed that his firm had purchased the wood from Stewart. Stewart had then introduced him to Lund, and wrote the agreement which had been mentioned.

His Lordship remarked that he should like to have it proved that this agreement had been written by Stewart, for as the man was dead it would be easy to fabricate such a document.

Examination continued—Witness said the wood had been bought for 3 rupees 8 annas. He proposed to Lund that, if he advanced the Rs. 3,000, he would appropriate Rs. 2,500 in part payment of the wood, and the remaining Rs. 500 in paying for its transit ; and then they should share the profit. These were the terms of the verbal agreement, to which Lund assented. Lund allowed him Rs. 150 for travelling expenses, but two days afterwards Lund made a change, giving the management of the sale to Sylvester. Witness did not read the document of 29th March, and it was not read over to him before he signed it. He had faith in its being drawn out in the same terms as the former agreement. He denied having said he had wood at Parell ; but he had said his wood lay at Khirjut.

His Lordship said there must have been some misunderstanding here. He was of opinion, looking at the evidence, that this agreement never was entered into by these parties with a full understanding of its terms. The document really could not mean what it purported to mean. Some of the facts brought out in the evidence were quite inconsistent with the agreement. For instance, no proper explanation could be given for the plaintiff's granting Rs. 150 for travelling expenses. Then he did not believe it was ever meant that this wood was at Parell, and it was clear that there had been some verbal arrangement. Then the payment of the additional Rs. 2000 was quite inexplicable, according to the agreement.

After some conversation, it was decided by his Lordship the money advanced must be paid back, minus the value of the wood received, with interest at 6 per cent from 21st April 1866, each party paying his own costs.

CORRESPONDENCE.

◆

CRICKET.

I.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Does your correspondent "A. X." wish to make us believe that long scores in a match must be taken as a criterion of good cricket ? If he does he must be as "I. Z. & Co." says an "unmittigated duffer," and I should think knows as much about Cricket as our friend "Outstationer" would say a broomstick. It is a well known fact that the scores made in third eleven matches at public schools are, as a rule, always larger than those made in the first eleven. Perhaps "A. X." would like to stuff us up that there were better cricket displayed in the Gentlemen of Kent *v.* the Gentlemen of Sussex match last year, where in one innings a score of over 400 runs was made than in the Gentlemen *v.* Players match where not many more than 150 runs were made in each innings. But "A. X.'s" picture is not a happy one after all, for in the scores cited in his letter there is not a single score which can be called a large one on such a fast ground as that at Poona. The only large score mentioned by "A. X." is in a match played between Bombay *v.* Poona which was nothing but what was to be expected for the bowling was infamous and past contempt, and there were many first-rate bats playing to knock it about. As one of the "Long Legs" will well remember, he at the time remarking "I never had such leather hunting in my life." I hope "A. X." is not one of the Poona Committee, and I hope his feelings will not be hurt when I say that in my opinion there is nothing in his letter ; nor has he proved any thing by it. And if he cannot dothe the cause of cricket and the "North *v.* South" cricket match more good than he has hitherto done he had better for the future shut up altogether.

OLD PUBLIC SCHOOL BOY.

II.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—I have read with much interest the Correspondence in your paper on the subject of the Cricket match between the North and South ; and cannot help thinking that there is much to be said on the side of "I. Z. & Co." and "Outstationer." The letter of "A. X." does not, it seems to me, deal fairly with the question. Assuming his facts to be true, and assuming also that the South team were, as "I. Z. & Co." calls them "unmitigated duffers," all that "A. X.'s" letter shows is that the Bombay team were duffer even more unmitigated,—for the Poona and South team were identical.

But comparing elevens with elevens and considering the merits of each eleven as a whole will not ascertain the merits of individuals. In discussing an eleven as a whole individuals are lost sight of. There *are* good men in Bombay, and there *are* good men in Poona, and, for all I know, there may be good men in the outstations, and the South is not properly represented unless its eleven is composed of the best of all these men, chosen indiscriminately so far as residence is concerned. Let each man be chosen on the score of his merit only and I have no doubt we shall be able to praise him for the merit of his score. If this be done, Sir, we shall have a team worthy of the South, whose fame shall resound throughout the length and breadth of the land, and which will do much towards raising Cricket, our national sport and England's noblest pastime, to its proper level in our Indian Empire.

ONE OF THE "MORE UNMITIGATED."

THE NEW TROOP TRANSPORT SYSTEM.

◆

(*From the Gazette of India.*)

With reference to the accompanying copy of a Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, by which all the Marine business of the Government of India is transferred from the Home to the Military Department, it is announced that the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, and Assistant Secretaries in the Military Department, will hold the same positions *ex-officio* in the Marine Department, and that the Marine Orders and Notifications will be published as such, entirely separate from those of the Military Department ;—

No. 627.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department,—dated Simla, the 27th May 1867.

Read the undermentioned papers regarding the new Troop Transport system between England and India, *via* Egypt,—

From the Secretary of State, No. 36, dated 31st August 1866, with enclosures.

Endoesement to Military Department, No. 5302, dated 11th October 1866.

From the Secretary of State, No. 2, dated 17th January 1867, with enclosures.

Endorsements to Military and Financial Departments Nos. 3021 and 3022, dated 23rd March 1867.

Resolution.—The result of the introduction of the new Troop Transport system will be, that the most numerous and most important references to the Government of India, on Marine subjects, will be of a partly military character. On this account, and also with a view to relieve the Home Department, in some degree, from its present great pressure of work, His Excellency in Council determines that, from and after the 1st proximo, all Marine business coming before the Government of India shall be conducted in the Military, instead of in the Home Department.

Order.—Ordered that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Military Department.

THE KOTAH PRIZE MONEY.

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(*From the Gazette of India.*)

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize a first payment of the Kotah Prize Money at the rate of Rs. 12 (twelve) per share.

2. The Kotah Prize Money is payable to the Commander-in-Chief Lord Clyde, and Head Quarters Staff, who were in the Field between the 30th March and 14th August 1858, and to the troops of the Rajpootana Field Force, under the Command of the late Major-General Sir Henry Roberts between those dates.

3. The payment of this Prize will be carried out, in all respects, under the Rules* applied in the distribution of the Banda and Kirwee Prize Money, and the Rolls of claimants whose shares will be payable in England, will be made up on the 1st July next.

4. As far as it can at present be ascertained, the troops noted below served with the Rajpootana Field Force between the dates specified above :—

Artillery.

2nd Troop, Bombay Horse Artillery.
3rd Troop, ditto ditto.
1st Company, 2nd Battalion, Bombay Artillery, and No. 2 Light Field Battery.
Detachment, 1st Company, 4th Bombay Artillery (Golundauze).
Details 1st and 2nd Company, late 3rd Battalion, Bombay Artillery (Golundauze).
4th Company, 3rd Battalion, and No. 8 Light Field Battery (Golundauze).
Depot 4th Battalion, Bombay Artillery (Golundauze).

Cavalry.

Her Majesty's 8th Hussars.
1st Regiment, Bombay Light Cavalry.
2nd ditto ditto.
Detachment, 2nd Regiment, Sind Horse.
3rd Regiment, Sind (Belooch) Horse.
Guzerat Irregular Horse.

Infantry.

Her Majesty's 72nd Highlanders.
Ditto 83rd Regiment.
Ditto 95th ditto.
10th Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry.
12th ditto ditto.
13th ditto ditto.
11th Company, Royal Engineers.
3rd Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA GENERAL ORDERS.

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(*From the Gazette of India, June 8.*)

Home Department.

Lieutenant C. T. Lane, District Superintendent of Police, assumed charge of the Oomraottee District on the afternoon of the 8th April.

Mr. H. Bowen, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, assumed charge of the Mehkur District on the afternoon of the 2nd idem.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to re-attach to the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, Mr. A. V. Palmer, of the Civil Service, who returned from furlough on the 9th ultimo.

Mr. Assistant Apothecary C. Thipthorpe, of the Madras Medical Establishment, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India, is appointed to the Civil medical charge of the Wurdah District in the Central Provinces.

Doctor J. Law Superintendent of the Nagpore Central Jail, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate to be exercised within the precincts of the Jail under his charge.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following promotions in the Police of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, consequent on the appointment of Captain A. H. Millett to be Inspector General of Police, Hyderabad Assigned Districts :—

Lieutenant C. T. Lane, District Superintendent of the 2nd Class, to be District Superintendent of the 1st Class.

Mr. F. Wright, District Superintendent of the 3rd Class, to be District Superintendent of the 2nd Class.

Mr. W. Ramsay, while officiating as Deputy Commissioner of Chindwarra, is invested with the powers described in Section 1., Act XV. of 1862.

Foreign Department.

Privilege leave for sixty days is granted to Lieutenant W. E. Gowan, Officiating Wing Subaltern, Bhopal Battalion.

The following promotions, consequent on Colonel Verner's departure to Europe, are made in the British Burmah Commission, with effect from the 9th April last :—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. J. Stevenson, to be Commissioner.

Major F. W. Ripley, to be Deputy Commissioner 1st Grade.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. M. Ryan, to be Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Grade.

Captain C. P. Hildebrand, to be Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade.

Lieutenant W. C. Plant, to be Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade.

Mr. W. DeCourcy Ireland, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade.

Lieutenant Horace Spearman, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade.

Lieutenant H. A. Gower, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade.

Lieutenant G. G. Young, Assistant Settlement Officer of Hurdui in Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Settlement Officer in that District, during the absence of Mr. E. D. Bradford, on leave.

Privilege leave for three months is granted to Lieutenant A. Bloomfield, Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

Financial Department.

Mr. A. O. Hume, C. B. is appointed Commissioner of Customs in the North-Western Provinces, Punjab, and Central Provinces, in succession to Mr. Wigram Money.

Mr. T. W. Biss, Deputy Accountant General, Central Provinces, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Military Department.

The services of Colonel W. T. Hughes, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 1st Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The undermentioned officer has reported his departure on the date specified opposite to his name :—

Captain A. E. Campbell, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 522 of 1867, *Nubia*, 24th May 1867.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas George Glover, of the Royal Engineers, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, 1st Grade, Department of Public Works, and Officiating Director General of Electric Telegraphs in India, for eighteen months, under the new Regulations.

The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England :—

Captain (Brevet Major) J. Morland, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Brigade Major, Umballa, 11th May 1867.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Curtis Drury, of the Bengal Staff Corps, for twenty months.

Lieutenant Richard Percival Davis, late 16th Native Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 12th September 1866, under the provisions of O. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th idem, subject to confirmation by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on urgent private affairs :—

Lieutenant Herbert Cromwell Collier, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant of the 18th (the Alipore) Regiment, Native Infantry, for six months, without pay.

The services of Apothecary R. D. Logg, M. R. C. S., of the Subordinate Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentleman to be an Assistant Surgeon in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces at the Presidency of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted into the service :—

Medical Department.

Mr. Fenwick Metcalfe, 28th May 1867.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England :—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Dinning, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 44th (Sylhet) Regiment, Light Infantry, and Lieutenant H. R. Dyas, of the late 4th European Regiment, 28th May 1867.

The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Promotions.

Infantry.—Major (Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps) Julius Bentall Dennys, to be Lieut.-Colonel from 30th April 1867, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. W. Carter, deceased.

Cadre of the late 38th N. I.—Captain (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) Arthur Davies Dickens (Staff Corps) to be Major, and Lieutenan (Captain in Staff Corps) John Mathew Glubb, to be captain from 30th April 1867, in room of Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. W. Carter, deceased.

Infantry.—Major (Brevet Colonel) William Templer Hughes (Staff Corps), to be Lieut.-Colonel from 30th April 1867, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Dennys (Staff Corps), removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Cadre of the late 48th N. I.—Captain (Major in Staff Corps) John James Hume, to be Major and Lieutenant Ellis Burroughes Ward, to be Captain from 30th April 1867, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Dennys (Staff Corps), removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Infantry.—Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Peter Henry Knight Dewaal, to be Lieut.-Colonel from 30th April 1867, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) W. T. Hughes (Staff Corps), removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

* *Vide* G. G. O. No. 346 of the 28th March 1867.

Cadre of the late 34th N. I.—Captain (Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps) Reginald Ouseley, to be Major, and Lieutenant (Captain in Staff Corps) James Thomson, to be Captain from 30th April 1867, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) W. T. Hughes (Staff Corps), removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Infantry.—Major (Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps) Alfred Chicheley Plowden to be Lieut.-Colonel from 1st June 1867, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel P. Drummond, retired.

Cadre of the late 50th N. I.—Captain (Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps) John Robert McMullin, to be Major and Lieutenant (Captain in Staff Corps) Willoughby Henry Garton, to be Captain from 1st June 1867, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel P. Drummond, retired.

Infantry.—Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) William Dunn Bishop, to be Lieut.-Colonel from 1st June 1867, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Plowden (Staff Corps), removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Cadre of the late 30th N. I.—Captain (Brevet Major) George Frederick Frank Vincent, to be Major, and Lieutenant (Captain in Staff Corps) George Frederick Marrie Phillips, to be Captain, from 1st June 1867, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Plowden (Staff Corps), removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Alterations of Rank.

Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel Nathanial Robert Sneyd (Staff Corps), from 24th January 1867, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. D. Macpherson, C. B., promoted to Major-General.

Cadre of the late 57th N. I.—Major (Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps) John Louis Nation and Captain Harry DeBrett (Staff Corps), from 24th January 1867, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. D. Macpherson, C. B., promoted to Major-General.

Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Lloyd Thompson (Staff Corps), from 24th January 1867, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel N. R. Sneyd (Staff Corps), removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Cadre of the late 10th N. I.—Major (Lieutenannt-Colonel in Staff Corps) William Boyd Irwin and Captain John Liston (Staff Corps), from 24th January 1857, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel N. R. Sneyd (Staff Corps), removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant Colonels.

Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel Edgar John Spilsbury (Staff Corps), from 24th January 1867, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel R. L. Thompson (Staff Corps), removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Cadre of the late 67th N. I.—Major William Bolton Girdlestone (Staff Corps) and Captain Herbert Mills Repton (Staff Corps), from 24th January 1867, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel R. L. Thompson (Staff Corps), removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel Hanry Daniel Maunsell (Staff Corps), from 24th January 1867, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. Spilsbury (Staff Corps), removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Cadre of the late 62nd N. I.—Major Charles Francis Grant Lamb (Staff Corps) and Captain William Cabell (Staff Corps), from 24th January 1867, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. Spilsbury (Staff Corps), removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel Olaus John McLeod Farrington (Staff Corps), from 24th January 1867, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Maunsell (Staff Corps), removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Cadre of the late 4th N. I.—Major (Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps) John Elphinstone Fraser, and Captain William Playfair (Staff Corps), from 24th January 1867, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Maunsell (Staff Corps), removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel George Fullerton Carnegie (Staff Corps), from 24th January 1867, in room of Lieutenant Colonel O. J. McL. Farrington (Staff Corps), removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Cadre of the late 44th N. I.—Major James Sebastian Rawlins (Staff Corps), and Captain Oliver Richardson Newmarch (Staff Corps), from 24th January 1867, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel O. J. McL. Farrington (Staff Corps), removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Hugh James Davies (Staff Corps), from 24th January 1867, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. Carnegie (Staff Corps), removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Cadre of the late 51st N. I.—Major John Smith (Staff Corps), and Captain William Gordon Chalmers (Staff Corps), from 24th January 1867, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. Carnegie (Staff Corps), removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Finch, from 24th January 1867, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. J. Davies (Staff Corps), removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Cadre of the late 31st N. I.—Major William Davis (Staff Corps), and Captain Halford Fellows (Staff Corps), from 24th January 1867, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. J. Davies (Staff Corps), removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels.

Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick George Scot, from 6th April 1867, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel N. C. Boswell, Bengal Infantry, retired.

Cadre of the late 12th N. I.—Major John Thornhill Watson (Staff Corps) and Captain Harry Alfred Rooke, from 6th April 1867, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel N. C. Boswell, Bengal Infantry, retired.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 165 of the 2nd March 1863, the name of the undermentioned officer who retired from the service under the Annuity Scheme of 1861, is removed from the list of regimental Lieutenant-Colonels :—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel, retired list) J. G. A. Rice, Bengal Infantry, by the death of Colonel (Lieutenant-General) S. D. Riley, Bengal Infantry.

The following order, issued by the Government of Bombay, is confirmed :—

Granting leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate, to the undermentioned officer :—

Major (Brevet Colonel) George Wade Guy Green, C. B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 2nd Regiment, Punjab Infantry, for twenty months.

The services of Lieutenant H. S. Hutchinson, of the Royal Artillery, Doingduty Officer, No. 1 Light Field Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, a candidate for the Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Surgeon James Henry Loch, M. D., of the Medical Department for two years, under the new Regulations.

Public Works Department.

Lieutenant E. M. Larminie, R. E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the 2nd Grade and posted to the Punjab, with effect from the date he may have joined the Division of Public Works he is attached to.

Lieutenant F. V. Corbett, R. E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the 2nd Grade and posted to the North-Western Provinces, with effect from the 25th February 1867.

Lieutenant G. Bigsby, R. E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Rajpootana, is granted one month's leave of absence on medical certificate, in extension of the leave allowed him in Notifications No. 112, dated 13th April, and, No. 142, dated 23rd May 1867.

Mr. W. W. Culcheth, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Hyderabad, is allowed one month's preparatory leave from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. Culcheth is also allowed twenty-one months' leave to England on medical certificate, with effect from the date of his embarkation.

Mr. F. Read, Conservator of Forests, Oudh, reported his departure to England on the steamer *Meinam* on the 3rd May 1867.

Telegraph Department.

Mr. J. Prince, Telegraph Master, is transferred to the Upper Subordinate Establishment as Sub-Assistant, 2nd Grade, on its maximum pay, with effect from the 1st June 1867.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A BRANCH OF THE BANK OF MADRAS AT BOMBAY.

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(*From the Madras Times, June. 10.*)

The announcement that the Bank of Madras has, so far at least as the directors are concerned, decided to send a branch to Bombay, will have come with something like surprise upon a good many of our readers. Beyond the advocacy of such a step which has appeared in our correspondence columns, the outside public can know nothing of the reasons which have swayed the directors, and we now propose to show that in our opinion these gentlemen deserve well of the shareholders for the recommendation they are sending to Government to sanction the proposed extension of the Bank's operations. Hitherto the Bank of Madras has been represented in Bombay by the local Presidency Bank, and during the last year or two, Rs. 600 per mensem have been paid to a clerk in the latter establishment, whose special duty it was supposed to be to attend to the interests of the Bank of Madras. We are not going beyond the truth in stating that this arrangement has proved a total failure, and that through carelessness or forgetfulness the Bank of Madras has actually lost money at what may be termed its present Bombay Agency. We believe too that the information as to the money market and as to the rates of local exchange which is essential to the proper manipulation of the Bank's funds in Bombay, has been of the most ludicrously inadequate description, and it has had to be extracted by the strength of wild horses, as it were. Naturally therefore those responsible for the good management of the Bank have been anxiously casting about for a remedy to the state of affairs we have described. It was little good to be doing an apparently profitable exchange business between Cochin and Bombay and Calicut and Bombay, if whenever the money reached the latter place, it practically passed into "some cold region beyond the reach" of the authorities here. To get the money out of Bombay in the absence of all information as to the best means of remittance is a task which even Mr. Dickson would fail to make profitable, and we are not surprised therefore at the Bank of Madras failing. Besides it must be remembered that so far as exchange operations between Bombay and Calcutta are concerned, the Bank of Bombay is a competitor with the Bank of Madras, and that voluntarily to remit the funds of the latter in the above direction, so as to make a profit for our Bank, is to assume that the Bank of Bombay is managed by men more than humanly disinterested. We are safe in asserting that no suggestion to benefit the Bank of Madras has ever been made by its Bombay agency, and that the latter has contented itself with a tardy action upon the explicit instructions received from here. Our only surprise is that this state of things has been allowed to go on so long, but patience is essentially a Madras virtue. In this instance however we do not think the delay has done any harm, for it has produced the dead-lock in the financial affairs of Bombay, which of itself justifies the Bank of Madras opening a branch to look after its considerable interests. It is true that Government might have felt bound to sanction this branch on the simple ground that the Bank's business was neglected by it present agents, but there can now be little doubt that they will not hesitate to do so, seeing the chaos into which the Bank of Bombay affairs have fallen. We learn by telegraph that the amalgamation with the Bank of Bengal has been assented to by the Bombay shareholders, but that no action can be taken for two months. The shareholders of the Bank of Bengal have still to be consulted, and then the Supreme Government, whose instructions preclude their doing anything without a reference to the Secretary of State. We have reason to believe that the feeling at home is adverse to the proposed amalgamation, and that if the arrangement be carried out, it will probably result in Government ceasing to be shareholders in the amalgamated banks. While this uncertainty lasts, it is obvious no more (it so much) care will be taken of the Bombay interests of the Bank of Madras than has characterized the past, and the question revolves itself simply into, whether our Bank is to stop all business with Bombay for an indefinite period, or at once to assume direct control by sending an Agent there. We presume there can be but one answer to that question, and that Government will not hesitate to adopt the common-sense course of implementing without delay the resolution of the Bank Directors.

It will be observed that we have confined the discussion of this subject to a very narrow issue, and that we regard a Bombay branch as a necessity for the proper working of that complex machine, the Bank of Madras. We have not so far taken the broader view that, independent of the purely Madras business to be cared for in Bombay, there is an ample field there for the safe and profitable employment of a portion of the present resources of the Bank. We know the pious horror with which many people regard what is termed "Bombay business," but we have yet to learn that this business is altogether unsound, and that necessarily the Bank of Madras must choose the bad. We imagine that the fact of sending an Agent to Bombay would not over-ride the stringent provisions of the Bank's present charter, which permit no advances on shares. We presume that Government paper is as safe in Bombay as it is here, and that advances on it would not bring ruin on the Bank of Madras. We have confidence that the prudent management which has piloted the Bank so judiciously hitherto, would not be changed because another branch has been opened. We think that the very suspicion with which Bombay is regarded will be the safeguard of the Bank of Madras, for the doings of its agency there will be more jealously watched, than if the "ducks" had never departed from the pleasant paths of financial solvency. In fact, we consider the argument—if we may so misapply the word—which would keep the Bank of Madras away from Bombay, because there have been panics there, almost as convincing as the advice, not to open an office in Lombard Street because it was there Overend, Gurney and Co. failed.

Granting the wisdom of having branches, there is no place that has a stronger case than Bombay. The Bank of Madras sends its emissaries to Ootacamund, to Colombo, to Bellary and such like, to compel them to come into its financial fold ; and we believe it does more for some of its branches than they do for it. And now that an opportunity exists of opening in Bombay, where there is a certainty of an excellent business, we are to be deterred by the timid counsels of those whose gaze is retrospective, who see the ruin of the past and have no eyes for the promise of the future. It will ere long be a serious question for the Bank of Madras how to employ its capital and its accumulating deposits. We do not think these can, except the times of exceptional activity, be kept moving profitably in the small compass of this Presidency. As an outlet for what we do not want, Bombay will prove very valuable, and we feel certain the branch there will prove the strongest auxiliary the Bank of Madras has.

We have now pointed out why the Bank of Madras is right in going to Bombay. The first reason is that it has enough business of its own there to require a special Agent, and the second is that no branch hitherto opened held out the same prospects of good business as Bombay does. These reasons having taken possession of the minds of the directors and having led them to the wise conclusion to which we have referred, it only remains now to arrange at once for the opening of the branch in Bombay of the Bank of Madras. In matters of this kind to "plan and perform," "resolve and execute" ought as nearly as possible to be simultaneous operations.

ARRIVAL of the OVERLAND MAIL of the 27th MAY.

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The P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Baroda*, Capt. Haslewood, arrived at noon yesterday, with the mails of the above date. She left Suez on 5th instant at 6-35 A. M. and Aden on the 10th at 11-30 A. M. The following is the

List of Passengers.

From Southampton.

Mr. Bigg,
Mrs. Coleman,
Mr. Furnell.

From Marseilles.

Capt. and Mrs. Ryan,
Capt. W. Ryan,
Ensign McCausland
Mr. Hulbert.
Mr. Pestonjee.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

◆

(*From the Overland Mail, May 27.*)

The third clause of the Reform Bill, regulating the borrough franchise, has passed through committee. The Government have submitted new clauses to settle the compound householders question, but they are not considered satisfactory by the Liberals.

Mr. Mill's proposal to give the franchise to female householders has been discussed, and negatived by 196 to 73 votes.

The Government has been strongly urged to commute the capital sentence on the Fenien convicts, and it is believed the executions will not take place.

There has been a debate in the House of Commons on the question of the Mysore succession.

The Maharajah of Mysore has been appointed a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India, and Mr. Richard Temple, Colonel Phayre, Mr. H. L. Anderson, Mr. Daniel Eliott, Mr. G. F. Harvey, Major-Gen. William Hill, and Major-General Vincent Eyre have been appointed Knights Commanders

A royal proclamation has been issued declaring the North American colonies to be one dominion with the name of Canada.

The Queen laid the foundation stone of the Hall of Arts and Sciences at Kensington on May 20.

The Duke of Edinburgh has left England to join the *Galatea*, and proceed in her on a voyage to the Australian colonies.

The Princess Teck has given birth to a daughter.

The Derby has been won by The Hermit, an outsider, and the Oaks by Hippia. The race for the Derby was run between two snow-storms.

The ratifications of the Luxemburg treaty will, it is expected, be exchanged this week.

It is positively announced that the Sultan will shortly visit Paris and perhaps London. The Czar is to arrive in Paris on June 1.

The Austrian Reichsrath has been opened by the Emperor.

A conspiracy against the Prussian Government has been discovered in Hanover, and the leaders in the movement have been arrested.

Omar Pasha has been repulsed in his attempts to penetrate the defences of the insurgents in Crete.

Another Fenian invasion of Canada is anticipated, and troops are being concentrated on the frontier.

Conflicting reports continue to be received from Mexico, According to one rumour, Maximilian has been captured and shot.

Among the deaths reported during the week are those of Major C. Baldwin, Bengal Staff Corps ; Capt. P.P. Fenwick, Bombay Infantry ; Mr. G. S. Hoop[illegible], Madras Civil Service, Retired ; Sir Archibald Alison ; Mr. Clarkson Stanfield, R A ; Mr. E. H. Baily, R.A. ; Countess of Chichester ; Dowager Countess Camperdown ; and Dr. Wambey.

The money market shows increased ease.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

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(*From the Overland Mail, May 27.*)

Looking at the matter from an Indian point of view—and we are never forgetful of the fact that we are writing for Indian readers—it would appear that the debate in the House of Commons, May 24, on the Mysore question, is the most remarkable event of the week. In the eyes of the British public, Indian debates are commonly wearisome and uninteresting. As far as may be judged by the appearance of the House on Friday night, the Mysore debates was no exception to the rule. But in India a different view altogether will be taken of the importance of the discussion to which to-day we devote so large a part of our space. It is important on account of its effect on the settlement of the Mysore question ; and still more so, perhaps, on account of the opinions which were delivered with respect to general questions of Indian policy. Of course, the speakers were under the usual disadvantage of speaking to empty benches. But this will not diminish the interest with which the speeches will be read in India. There was very little diversity of opinion with respect to the justice and expediency of eventually restoring Mysore to a native prince. Lord William Hay, who initiated the discussion, did not openly question the propriety of this. He took his stand mainly on the fact that Sir Stafford Northcote had dealt with the question as though he regarded the treaties of 1799, under which Mysore was re-erected into a separate Hindoo principality, as "dynastic," not "personal" treaties. He contended very ingeniously, that it was the latter ; and he adduced the authority of some rough drafts of the treaties, which he had studied in the British Museum, to prove that Lord Wellesley had, by the wording of these engagements, purposely excluded the descendants of the Maharajah from participating in their advantages. Lord Cranborne had taken this view of the matter ; and it was alleged that Sir Stafford Northcote, on the other hand, had put the opposite interpretation upon the treaties. But, in point of fact, the present Indian Secretary had not done this ; he had simply, in the despatch laid before Parliament, declined to enter into the legal question of the interpretation of the treaties, leaving it, as we think very wisely, for consideration whenever there might be an practical advantage in raising the question of construction. If everything was to go on after in the same way as before the death of the Maharajah, there was no benefit to result from a definition of the intent of the treaties, and there might be some inconvenience which it would be hardly wise to go out and meet half way. Lord Cranborne very frankly said that he thought his successor was right in not entering into the legal question in his despatch to the Government of India ; and Mr. Stansfeld, on the part of the Whig Government in general, and Lord Halifax (Sir Charles Wood) in particular, repudiated the idea that there had been any reversal of that statement's policy. Mr. Smollett, from one side of the House, and Sir Edward Colebrooke and Sir Henry Rawlinson from the other side, supported in the strongest terms Sir Stafford Northcote's despatch, and contended in favour of the dynastic character of the treaties. Colonel Sykes, in plain outspoken language, said that it was not a question of treaties at all—that the country belonged to the Hindoo rajahs, and that we had merely knocked down a robber (Tippoo Sultan) and robbed him of the property he had stolen. Mr. Laing, under a very transparent veil, went in for annexation, and debated on the enormities committed in the native states ; but both Sir Stafford Northcote and Lord Cranborne said that it behoved us to look at home, for that after all there were many shortcomings, if not actual misdeeds, apparent in our own Government, and perhaps the native system might be better suited to the requirements of the people than that which we had substituted for it. There were significant allusions to the famine in Bengal and the failure of the authorities there to grapple with it at the right time. Altogether the tendency of the debate, especially of that portion of it which was comprised in the speeches of the late and present Secretaries of State for India, was strongly in favour of native rule, and ought to have an assuring effect on the minds of the princes and people of India.

The Fenian question, in which we had almost ceased to take any interest, has bustled into a sensation again, and people are now asking whether the convicted culprits are to be hanged. Whilst it was only a question of trial and condemnation, we cared little or nothing about the matter, but now that there is a prospect of their execution by the gibbet, public sympathy appears to be awakened, and we see in the convicted Fenians only so many poor misguided people. In point of fact, the decision affects only the life of one man with the honourable patronymic of Burke. But on Saturday a deputation of members of Parliament, influential both in number and in names, went up to Lord Derby and besought him not to stain the country with any Fenian blood. The Premier said that a Cabinet Council would soon be sitting and that the whole question would be reconsidered ; for, indeed, it had been carefully considered before, and the opinion had been that there was no sufficient reason for the extension of clemency to such traitorous disturbers of the public peace. What was the result of this later discussion in the Cabinet is not as yet authoritatively known ; but there is a general impression that Ministers have relented.

In the minds, however, of the majority of people, the past week is held in remembrance as Epsom Race week, and it is probable that by some at least it will be remembered to the latest day of their lives. The Derby and the Oaks have been run, with most unexpected results. The former will perhaps be for many years one of the most memorable in the annals of the Turf. It will be known as "Hermit's year" even to a generation beyond the present. Firstly, it was a most remarkable Derby Day, on account of the eccentricities of the weather, of which we spoke in our last. We then said that it was not unlikely that the tradition of the Derby being "run in a snow-storm" would be renewed in absolute fact. It *was* run in a snow-storm, or just after a snow-storm, in 1839, known as "Bloomsbury's year ; and our anticipations were fulfilled in 1867, for there were two heavy snows-torms on the Durby Day, one before, and another after the race. A more miserabe turn-out was never known. The wretched weather kept a large number of people at home, and those who went (we speak of the mere spectators) had little enjoyment of the day, until, under the influence various potations, they had ceased to discriminate between fine weather and foul. But the Turfites, who go to Epsom on serious business, regarded the day in a totally different aspect. Fair or foul was nothing to them, except in so far as the weather might influence the result of the race. That result was altogether a surprise. A horse—we cannot say that had never been thought of ; but which had dropped out of notice in the bitting lists—of which even its owner had despaired, won easily, and Mr. Chaplin, to whom Hermit belongs, is *said* to have netted the enormous sum of 160,000*l*. Of course there have been gigantic losses, and we do not as yet know the actual result that the issue has had upon the fortunes of some aristocratic sporting men who are known to have severely suffered. The Oaks was equally a surprise ; for the favourite was held to be so certain of winning that the betting was heavily upon her against the field. But she made but a poor appearance, and Baron Rothschild carried off the stakes with a filly against whom heavy odds had been laid. It is worthy of note that both the Derby and the Oaks winners were ridden by the same man—a jockey named Daley, to whom but little previous celebrity had attached. He has risen suddenly into fame and fortune ; for large sums have been given to him for his day's work—greater, perhaps, than have ever been earned in a like space of time, except by the commanding generals who got the Kirwee and Banda prize-property. The general result of the races has awakened much earnest attention, and has called forth many grave remarks. If the whole affair had been merely a sporting topic we should not have been justified in devoting to it so much space, even though we profess to reflect as closely as possible, in just proportions, what passes before the mirror of the week. But the truth is that a very grave social question is involved. The speculations of the Turf are becoming every year more enormous. The excitement, which at one time found an outlet on the Stock Exchange, is now breaking out at Epsom, Newmarket, and Doncaster. Railways and limited liability companies at one time occupied the minds and engrossed the capital of lords and lordings and monied aristocrates. But now all the gambling sets steadily towards the Turf ; and never was there a more heady current. It is not a pleasant subject. When we learn that a man has netted 160,000*l*., and that his "partner" (for there are partnerships in the sporting no less than in the commercial world) has gained something not far short of it by the unexpected result of three minutes' running we cannot escape the conviction that many must have lost large sums, which either they will be unable to pay, or the payment of which will impoverish them to the end of their days. It is not for a moment to be doubted that the betting mania is extending to all classes of society ; and that, if not speedily checked, the results will be most disastrous. There are those who pretend to elevate betting into a science, and who declare that if certain fixed rules are followed a man must win. But the only thing that is really certain about the whole affair is, that everybody cannot win, and that if a million of money be won by one set of people, a million must be lost by another.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

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(*From the Overland Mail, May 28.*)

The condemned Fenians.

In the House of Lords on May 25,

Lord Denman, in moving the adjournment of the House, said he was anxious to call their lordships' attention to a report in the newspapers that even now if a recommendation were made by Parliament for mercy to the Fenian convicts now under sentence of death, it would be of no avail. He expressed a hope that the exercise of the prerogative of mercy would not be found inconsistent with the views which the Government took of this wretched attempt at insurrection.

The Earl of Derby said it was inexpedient to consider the exercise of the prerogative of mercy on an occasion which did not in the slightest degree touch the question. The question before them now was as to whether they should continue the suspension of the law of Habeas Corpus in Ireland for the protection of the Irish people He assured their lordships that this was not an occasion for discussing the question which the noble lord had raised.

Reported mutiny in India.

In the House of Commons May 21,

Mr Stansfeld wished to ask the Secretary of State for India if he could give any information to the House on the subject of the telegram received on Wednesday (May 22) from Bombay, reporting a mutiny of native troops at some place whose name was not very intelligibly transmitted by the wires.

Sir S. Northcote said he received no information on the subject, except what appeared in the newspapers. There appeared to be some confusion in the telegram, and he could not help thinking some mistake had been made.

THE FATE OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

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The following is an extract of a letter recently received, dated Johanna, February 23, and professing to give an account of the death and burial of Dr. Livingstone :—

You have heard, long before you get this, that Dr. Livingstone was killed. The Johanna men whom I engaged last March to accompany Dr. Livingstone into Africa arrived at Zanzibar last December, and were sent here by the Consul. I have received an account of their journey and of the attack of the savages on the doctor's party, in which he was killed. The only witness of his death states that about noon they were travelling over a large plain. The doctor and nine Africans were ahead. Suddenly he heard the Africans cry out, "Mavela ! Mavela !" He ran on and saw a number of men rushing on the doctor and the Africans. Three made for the doctor, who shot two but was cut down himself by the third. Moosa, the narrator of this sad event, fired his gun and ran back to his countrymen, and they escaped into the grass and bushes. At dusk they returned to the spot where Dr. Livingstone was attacked, and found his body, the bodies of the two Mavelas whom he shot, also the bodies of four of the Africans. They buried the doctor, and then set off as fast as they could go on their return to the coast, and after escaping two or three times from bands of Mavelas reached Kulloa, on the coast. Unless some of the Africans survive and reach Zanzibar, which is very improbable, this is all that will ever be known of the fate of Dr. Livingstone. The Mavelas, who have come from the south in considerable numbers, are killing the unfortunate negroes, who have neither courage nor the means of defending themselves.

Sir Roderick Murchison, however, in a letter to the *Times*, says :—"This letter simply proves that the Johanna men told the same story when they got home which they did at Zanzibar. I have had this information for some days in my possession, as transmitted to me by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and coming from the consul at Johanna ; but it has not in the least degree removed my scepticism, nor made me waver in the conclusion that the Johanna men are mendacious, and not in any way to be relied upon, seeing that Moosa, their head man, has given a version of the catastrophe to one of the sepoys entirely at variance with this old Zanzibar story."

THE REPORTED MUTINY.

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A curious exemplification of the benefits conferred upon us by the electric telegraph has been before us during the last few days. On the Derby day (Wednesday) a telegram appeared in the *Times* announcing that there was a mutiny of the native army at "Great" (?) What "Great" was nobody knew, but the more general interpretation was that *Great* was only a misinterpretation of *Meerut*. All through Thursday and part of Friday there was considerable anxiety, somewhat allayed perhaps by the fact that telegrams of the same date (May 20) had been received from the Government at Simla, in which there was no mention of the outbreak, and well-informed people of course said that what happened at Meerut would be known at Simla as soon as at Bombay. It was not until Friday evening, shortly before Sir Stafford Northcote rose to address the House on the subject of the Mysore succession, that authentic information was received by the Secretary of State enabling him to contradict, with any force of authority, the sinister rumour. He then stated that a telegram had been received from Bombay, denying the report altogether, and stating that it had been circulated by a lunatic.—*Overland Mail.*

THE STAR OF INDIA.

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India Office, May 24.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint his Highness Krishnah Raj Wadyar, Maharajah of Mysore, to be a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India ; and her Majesty has also been pleased to nominate and appoint—

His Highness the Maharajah Sree Jowan Sinjee, Chief of Edur ;

Daniel Eliott, Esq., Madras Civil Service (retired), late Member of the Legislative Council of India, and of the Council of the Governor of Madras ;

George Frederick Harvey, Esq., Bengal Civil Service (retired), late Commissioner of Agra ;

Major-General William Hill, late Madras army, commanding the Nizam's Contingent during the mutinies of 1857-58 ;

Major-General Vincent Eyre, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery ;

The Rajah Jodhbir Chund, of Nadwon ;

Henry Lacon Anderson, Esq., Bombay Civil Service (retired), late Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, and Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India for making Laws and Regulations ;

Richard Temple, Esq., C.S.I., Bengal Civil Service, Resident at Hyderabad ; and,

Colonel Arthur Purves Phayre, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, Chief Commissioner in British Burmah ;

To be Knights Commanders of the said Most Exalted Order.

MEXICO.

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The news from Mexico is curiously unintelligible According to one account Maximilian has been captured and shot, according to another he has disappeared, and according to a third he is driving the Liberals before him. The most probable statement seems to be that he is still defending Queretaro, that Mexico (city) has not yet fallen, but that the Juarists expect a speedy victory. The entire county, it is clear, is given up to anarchy, and Mr. Seward is said to be inclining towards intervention as a moral duty.

ABYSSINIA.

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The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that intelligence has been received from the captives in Abyssinia up to April 2. They were still prisoners, and in chains, in the fort of Magdala. There had been no change in their treatment by King Theodorus, and no sign whatever that he intended to liberate them. In fact, they are now fully persuaded that nothing but force will secure their liberation and are ready to take the risk which coercive measures would entail upon themselves. One of them writes :—"Her Majesty's Government are fully aware of our position, and it must now be clear to them that our release by conciliatory measures is quite out of the question. They must either resort to force or leave us to perish. Meanwhile, the country generally appears to be in a state of complete anarchy, and almost every province is in rebellion. The road from Magdala to Debra Tabor, where the king still resides, is unsafe for all travellers unless accompanied by a strong escort. Five more Europeans have recently been added to the number of the captives—viz., three Germans, Messrs. Staiger, Brandeis, and Schiller ; Essler, a Hungarian, and Makeru, a Frenchman. These had volunteered to entered the king's service when the other captives were sent to Magdala, but getting tired of their position they devised a plan to escape. The evening before putting their plan into execution they were betrayed by Bardel, who had agreed to escape with them. They were, in consequence, immediately seized and chained hand and foot. They are at present confined in a dungeon at Debra Tabor.

THE MYSORE SUCCESSION.

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(*From the Overland Mail, May 27.*)

In the House of Commons on May 24,

Lord W. Hay, on rising to call attention to the despatch of the Secretary of State for India relative to the claims of the Maharajah of Mysore, said he should not think of occupying the time of the House with this subject did he not believe that it was one which deserved an ample discussion. The case was one which had attracted much attention both in England and in India ; nor was that a cause of surprise when it was remembered that the district in question was one of the largest and most valuable in India, that it was situated in the most important part of that empire, and that it was the most agreeable place of residence in our Eastern dominions. But the real importance of the case appeared to him to lie in the fact that it was the first one seriously affecting the interests of the chiefs and the people of India, which had been brought prominently under the notice of the House since the transfer of the Government of India from the East India Company to the Crown. The progress of the case was watched in India with the most intense interest, because the natives naturally and properly believed that its treatment might be taken as a specimen of the manner in which the House of Commons were prepared to deal with cases of similar consequence, and also of the willingness or otherwise of that House to supervise, and, where necessary, to criticize, that branch of the executive which controlled our dominions in the East. In the debates which took place at the time when the transfer of the Government was proposed, there were not wanting prophets who predicted much evil from that proposal. They alleged that the Government of the day would be exposed to party and captious motions, and that much evil would result to our interests in India from such proceedings ; but it appeared to him that those predictions had not been borne out. As far as he was aware, no motion, characterized by any feelings of that kind, had since been made in that House. As far as he was concerned himself, he might say that he was actuated by no feeling of the sort. He simply desired to contribute in the smallest degree to the knowledge which the House had accumulated on the subject. There was, however, one thing which was even worse than a motion actuated by party spirit, and that was no discussion at all, because it was almost impossible to persuade the people of India that that House took any interest in Indian questions if it did not take into consideration a case of such great importance as this, which related to a country as large as Scotland, with a population of four millions and a revenue of a million a year. With regard to the past history of Mysore he should only remind the House that in the year 1799 the allied forces of the Nizam of Hyderabad and the British effected the conquest of Mysore. The arrangements necessary for the disposal of a large country were carried out by means of two treaties—viz., the partition treaty and the subsidiary treaty. By the partition treaty, to which the Nizam and the British alone were parties, the territory of Mysore was divided one portion being assigned in perpetuity to the Peishwa, a second portion in perpetuity to the Nizam of Hyderabad, and a third portion in perpetuity to the British, while the remainder was formed into a separate State, at the head of which was placed the descendant of the old Hindoo family of Mysore. It might be said, therefore, that the object of the partition treaty was to make the external or political arrangements ; but there was also a subsidiary treaty to which the British and the Rajah of Mysore alone were parties, its object being to make the necessary internal or domestic arrangements. Under the terms of this second treaty the British Government reserved to itself a complete right to interfere in the internal administration of the country in case of misrule or apprehended loss of the subsidy which the Rajah had agreed to pay for certain troops to be employed in the protection of his country. In 1832 the British Government were compelled to take advantage of these clauses in the treaty, and from that time to the present the administration of Mysore had been in the hands of the British. He might also remark that since that time the Rajah had never ceased to make applications for the restoration of the administration of his country. (Hear, hear.) These applications had come before almost every Governor-General since 1832. That distinguished statesman Lord Dalhousie investigated the question with the utmost care and arrived at the conclusion that it was impossible to reinstate the Rajah ; and he was the first to point out that the treaty by virtue of which the Rajah sat upon his throne was a personal one, and that, therefore, the country of Mysore would lapse to those who ceded it. The question of the reinstatement of the Rajah had been set at rest for ever, and the opinion respecting the personal character of the treaty had been held by every succeeding Governor-General and Secretary of State. It was held by Lord Canning, by Sir John Lawrence, by Lord Halifax and notably by the noble lord the member for Stamford, who said only the other day, "I must therefore express most emphatically the opinion of her Majesty's Goverment that the rights conferred on the Rajah terminated with his life" And here he wished to direct attention to a passing in a minute by one of the members of the Council, Sir Erskine Perry, who pointed out that the noble lord just referred to, shortly after taking office, wrote a despatch to the secret department ordering that on the death of the Rajah no steps should be taken for the annexation of Mysore, and he went on to say that the transmission of that despatch was of doubtful legality. Now, if it were of doubtful legality, it was most necessary that it should be made legal as soon as possible. The noble lord had stated that the kingdom of Mysore should not be annexed on the death of the Rajah, and he entirely agreed with the noble lord upon that point, and if the despatch had been written upon the basis of that speech he should not have troubled the House with any remarks on the subject. But the despatch differed from it in several points, one of which was most material. His chief complaint against it was its ambiguity. The reason why this case had given so much trouble was the difficulty of ascertaining whether the treaty was a personal one or not, and the great advantage of the decision of the noble lord was that it set the question at rest for ever. The despatch commenced in language which implied that the decision of her Majesty's present Government was not in opposition to the decision of the late Government. In the second place, it left the question of the personal character of the treaty as an open question still ; and in the third place it made no allusion whatever to a very important point, viz. the rights of the Nizam under the partition treaty, on the assumption that it is a personal one, and that the country would revert to the British Government and the Nizam. Lastly, the despatch went on to say with regard to the future disposal of the country, that "in the case of the young prince not having attained the age which you, on consideration, may fix for his majority, the territory shall continue to be governed in his name on the same principles and under the same regulations as at the present time" It was not stated, however, what those principles and regulations were. With regard to the decision being a reversal of the decision of the late Government, he was willing to admit that literally and technically the language of Lord Halifax did not convey that meaning ; but the right hon. member the Secretary for State must know perfectly well that the decision was taken both in England and India to mean annexation pure and simple. The members of the Council proceeded upon that supposition, and in the petition presented by the hon. member for Westminster the following passage occurred :—"Your petitioners have observed with regret and anxiety, from the papers relating to Mysore ordered to be printed by your honourable House on March 13, 1866, that the Government of India has resolved upon the extinction of the native State of Mysore and the annexation of its territories to those of the Crown on the demise of the present aged Rajah." It was not fair, therefore, to say that the decision of the late Government did not mean annexation on the death of the Rajah, because he felt quite assured that if it did not Lord Halifax would have removed the erroneous and mischievous impression produced by that despatch. But after all this was a comparatively unimportant point. The important point was the omission from the despatch of an interpretation of the partition treaty. Sir Henry Russell, who was examined before the select committee of that House appointed in 1832 to inquire into the affairs of India, was asked what he thought of the treaties. His reply was, "It might be said that he had contracted engagements as if they were never to be fulfilled, and had fulfilled them as if they had never been contracted." Now, this despatch made no allusion whatever to the treaties. All the right hon. man the Secretary of State condescended to say was that, "without entering into a minute examination of the treaties of 1799, her Majesty's Government recognizes," and so on. But the whole case turned on the interpretation of those treaties. The partition treaty either did or did not convey the idea of hereditary succession. If it did, then it was clear that on the death of the Rajah the country would be at our disposal. If it did not, we had no option but to recognize the son adopted by the Rajah. It might be said, and it had been said, that Lord Canning's

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Government of Maharashtra
on 18 June, 2017

adoption despatch excluded the Rajah of Mysore from its operations; but he wished to point out that Lord Canning had no power by the terms of his despatch to exclude any Rajah. What Lord Canning's adoption despatch laid down was this—that there was no right to refuse recognition to an adopted son where succession by heirs of the body was contemplated, and on the assumption that rights of succession were not contemplated it was quite clear a son's claim would be invalid, and an adopted son's equally so. That the Rajah's sovereign rights were in abeyance in consequence of our having taken the administration of the country in 1832 was a most unreasonable objection, because Lord Canning himself recognized the right of the rajah to bequeath his country to the British, and it was absurd to say that he had not an equal right to bequeath it to an adopted son. He was quite aware that others whose opinions were valuable took an entirely different view of the case. He was surrounded by gentlemen who thought that to hold to the personal character of the treaty was, in the words of the petition presented by the hon. member for Westminster, alike unjust and indefensible. Many members of the Council thought so; and that was the view of the whole press of India, with the exception of the *Friend of India*, published at Calcutta. The other day he read in the *Bombay Times* an article commenting on the speech of the noble Lord in the most flattering terms, and, in language Oriental in its imagery, the writer said he regretted extremly that he had taken into his hand that battle-axe of wrong, the personal character of the treaty. With a vast array of authorities on one side, and an almost equal number on the other, we had the despatch of the right hon. Secretary of State omittting all mention of the question, and leaving it as much open as ever it was. What was extremely injurious to our interests was that those who opposed the personal view of the case had no hesitation in saying that those who held it had been actuated by sinister motives—that was to say, they desired to appropriate the country, which they had no title to. They went even further than that Sir F. Currie, one of the members of the Council, said that the despatch of Lord Halifax did not contain a fair epitome of the correspondence with the Home authorities. Captain Eastwick used stronger language, and said "Every one who carefully examines those relations cannot fail to observe that such recapitulation is anything but the fair representation of the case it professes to relate. It consists of all that can be extracted from the records that bears against the Rajah's claims, and withholds much that tells in their favour." That meant that with all the information before him Lord Halifax had garbled the matter to suit his own view of the case. No one, of course, could believe that in this country, but Sir F. Currie and Captain Eastwick were equally eminent statesmen in India. If he had no evidence in support of the personal character of the treaty beyond that which had been already advanced by the noble lord, he would not occupy the time of the House, because he was not so vain as to imagine that arguments which had failed of their end when uttered by the noble lord would derive additional weight from his lips. But in the course of his enquiries, he had come across some interesting and valuable evidence, which set the point at rest for ever. In the papers which were bequeathed to this country by the late Lord Wellesley, which were in the British Museum, he found a collection of the draughts of the original partition and subsidiary treaties. Of the partition treaty there were two original draughts Lord Wellesley, who was at Madras in 1799, appointed five commissioners to carry on the negotiations arising out of the conquest of Mysore. These commissioners were his brother Arthur, who afterwards became Duke of Wellington; his brother Henry, who became Lord Cowley; Colonel Close, Colonel Kirkpatrick, and General Harris. Lord Wellesley kept himself in continual communication with them collectively and individually. One draught was certainly in the handwriting of Colonel Kirkpatrick, the other was in the handwriting of Lord Wellesley. Neither draught was that of the final treaty; clauses were taken out of each, and these were moulded into the treaty as it now stands. Nothing was more remarkable than the number of alterations, showing the care bestowed by Lord Wellesley on the wording of these treaties. In the draught, which was evidently written by Colonel Kirkpatrick, the fifth article read in this way:—"The contracting parties mutually and severally agree that the districts specified in Schedule C, hereunto annexed, shall be ceded to the said and his heirs for ever, and shall form the separate Government of Mysore." In the margin there was written in pencil "This is unnecessary and dangerous" immediately opposite to the line containing the words "and his heirs for ever," which were struck out with both pen and pencil. In the fair copy of the draught, in the place of a marginal note, there were the words, "This clause approved with the omission of the words struck through with the pen," and this note was signed "Mornington." In the same draught there was a still more remarkable clause, the guaranteeing clause, the object of which was to guarantee to the Rajah of Mysore his possessions exactly on the same terms as those which were assigned to the Peishwa. The clause was in these words:—"Whereas it is expedient and necessary that should be secured in the possession of the territories assigned to him by the fourth article of the treaty, the said contracting parties do mutually stipulate and agree that the districts and territories hereinbefore granted and assigned to by the fourth and fifth articles of the present treaty shall be guaranteed to the said by the contracting parties mutually and respectively in the same manner as if the said had been a party to this treaty." Colonel Kirkpatrick pointed out that if this clause were allowed to remain the Rajah would be placed in the same position with regard to heirs and successors as the Nizam and the Peishwa; and the answer of Lord Wellesley was, "Strike it out." The original draught of the subsidiary treaty began in this way:—"This treaty is concluded by and shall be binding upon the contracting parties, their heirs and successors, as long as the sun and moon shall endure." The words "their heirs and successors" were struck out, leaving the words "as long as the sun and moon shall endure." He had seen it stated in some papers that these words alone conveyed the idea of succession; but he would ask was it at all probable that Lord Wellesley, who took such pains to exclude every word likely to convey that idea, would have allowed the words to remain if they conveyed either to his mind or that of any other person the idea of succession? Having had much experience of these documents, he had no hesitation in saying that the words were just as much matters of form as the expression "Your humble and obedient servant. There was a still more curious piece of evidence on this point in the "Supplementary Despatches of the Duke of Wellington." In 1801 a member of the reigning family of Mysore set up a claim to be nearer the direct line; his claim attracted some attention, and Arthur Wellesley, the Duke of Wellington, wrote to his brother Henry for his opinion. Henry Wellesley went into the matter with great care and pointed out, first that the claimant was not nearer the direct line, and secondly it would not signify if he were, because the treaty said that descendents could not be heirs of the Rajah. Then he added these significant words:—"Even at the death of the present Rajah it is in the power of the British Government to make any change in the form of the Government of Mysore," clearly showing that the treaty was understood as conferring no right of heritable succession, but came to an end on the death of the Rajah. What became then of such bold assertions as these? Sir F. Currie said:—"I am satisfied that it may be proved to demonstration that the Marquis of Wellesley did not consider the cession to the Maharajah in the light of a mere life grant" And Mr. Eastwick added that there was in the correspondence no trace of any intention to make it merely a personal treaty or to provide for the lapse of the country to the British Government. Now he would ask the House to him to quote Lord Dalhousie, who, in writing upon the case of Azeem Dowla, which was precisely similar to this, said "Lord Wellesly was not a man who did things without a reason. When, therefore, Lord Wellesley, while negotiating treaties with the Nawabs of Oude, their heirs and successors, is found negotiating a treaty with the Nawab Azeem Dowla, and omitting all mention in it of heirs and successors, it is very certain that Lord Wellesley did not intend to extend the provisions of the treaty beyond the life of Azeem Dowla." Considering that this was written in India, without any knowledge of the existence of these papers, this was a remarkable instance of penetrating statesmanship. The fact was that the establishment of this Rajah was an experimental measure, and the question was left open for future settlement. This explained the conduct of the Rajah himself. He always said that he should be the last Rajah of Mysore, and he caused it to be intimated to Lord Canning that he wished to bequeath his country to a foreigner. Would he be likely to do this if he thought that he could leave the country to his son, or other relative, or even to one of his own clan? Of course, this intimation was a mere Oriental device for securing from Lord Canning the recognition of a right which the Rajah knew very well he did not possess. The establishment of the personal character of the treaty involved another question, which was of considerable consequence, and had not been noticed at all in the despatch of the right hon. gentleman He alluded to the Nizam's rights under the Partition Treaty. When the Rajah of Mysore heard that his territory was going to be annexed on his death he pointed out that the Nizam had a right to be considered, inasmuch as he had received his territory originally from the British Government and the Nizam together. Sir John Lawrence had stated two reasons why this claim was not tenable. First, he said that the Nizam was a dependant in 1799. Now, the Nizam's power then was certainly small compared with that of our own; but it was clear, nevertheless, that Lord Wellesly was most anxious to obtain his alliance. The Nizam's country lay between us and the Mahrattas; it served as "a political buffer" between us and that great Power; and therefore Lord Wellesley took every pains to secure the Nizam's alliance. The second reason assigned by Sir John Lawrence was still more extraordinary. He said that the Nizam ceded all his reversionary rights when he gave up certain provinces which he had received from Mysore. But, as a matter of fact, the Nizam did not cede anything; he only exchanged certain territories for a subsidy of forty lakhs of rupees, which were to be paid for the support of certain troops. Then Sir John Lawrence further intimated that the Nizam had not made this claim for sixty-five years. But the question was one which would not properly arise until the death of the Rajah himself, and meanwhile it was not at all unreasonable that the rights of the Nizam should be put forward. Considerable lights was thrown upon the subject by the official papers. This was a note by Colonel Fitzpatrick:—"As the Rajah of Mysore would have no just pretension to participate in the reserved Mahratta share, the districts comprising it would naturally revert to the Powers who alone had the right of tendering them, and it would be reasonable that the Company and the Nizam should divide these equally." To this view, Lord Wellesley agreed, but to show his anxiety to conciliate the Nizam he gave two-thirds of these districts to the Nizam, and reserved only one-third to the British Government. There was nothing which showed conclusively that we ought to consult the Nizam as to our intention of dealing with Mysore after the death of the present Rajah; but the Nizam ought not to be treated in the cavalier way in which he had been treated. Another point of great importance was the arrangements made for the future Government of Mysore. He entirely agreed with the Secretary of State as to the education of the young prince. But what he did not quite understand was that the country should continue to be governed in his name on the same principles as at present. In this connection it was necessary to say a word or two about the subsidiary ally system established by Lord Wellesley. The object of that system was to maintain, if possible, native chiefs in possession of their States, and at the same time to protect effectually the subjects of these rulers. This system in its modified and improved form was much criticised at the time, and in 1832, when the select committee sat upon the foreign affairs of India, the advantages and disadvantages of this system formed the staple of its inquiry. The conclusion seemed to be that in some of the States the system answered well, and in others was not so satisfactory; but several witnesses argued that it was as good a plan as could have been devised at the time. Mr. James Mill, the historian, condemned it in the most unmeasured terms, and said,—"This Rajah was a species of screen put up to hide at once from Indian and European eyes the extent of aggrandizement which the British territory had received; and it so fully answered the purpose that, though an obvious, it undoubtedly deserves the praise of an adroit and well-timed political expedient." This was a harsh judgment, as was clear from a most valuable paper which he regretted was not published among the Wellesley papers—a despatch addressed by Lord Wellesley to the first minister appointed to the Rajah of Mysore. It was in these terms,—"The conduct of the Rajah's ministers must be constantly superintended with a view not only to the punctual realization of the subsidy and the improvement of the resources of the country, but to the prevention of any necessity on the part of the company to assume charge of the country—an extermity to which it is on many accounts to be wished they may never be reduced." These instructions with regard to the advisability of maintaining native rule were confirmed in their strictest sense by the East India Company, who wrote repeatedly to the Government of India enjoining them not to introduce a system which could not be worked hereafter by native agency when the country should be restored to the Rajah. As long as Sir Mark Cubbon remain Governor of Mysore the Government of that country was carried on upon those principles, but in 1862 the Government was entirely reorganized and what was known as the "regulation system," which prevailed in our own territories, was introduced. In illustration of the change thus effected, he might mention that, whereas the yearly salaries paid to Europeans before the new system was introduced amounted to about 18,000*l*., they amounted now to about 80,000*l*. (Hear.) The principles and regulations which existed at present, and which were what were called "our own," he ventured to say could not be administered by a native ruler. It was contrary to all Indian experience to suppose that they could. Besides, it should be borne in mind that for thirty-five years the country was under the old system, for five years it was under the new, and it must be ten years more before it could be handed over to the Rajah, so that fifty years must have elapsed before the experiment could be put to the proof. The inference which he wished to be drawn was that, unless we changed our system, it was not sufficient to educate this Rajah so as to make him a good man; the system must be changed so that the Rajah might be able to rule, and the people to accept his government. (Hear, hear.) And now he would say a few words with respect to the "annexation policy." What made our rule unpopular in India was not that we removed princes from their thrones, for the feeling of attachment to princes was not very strong in that country, and there was hardly a dynasty in India older than our own. Besides, the most popular Government in India had been a native Government supervised by Europeans, such as that of Mysore under Sir Mark Cubbon. But the annexation policy was unpopular, because it was always followed by a practical exclusion of the natives from all appointments of emolument, trust, or importance. (Hear, hear) Now the evil of that had been pointed out by every statesman of distinction from the earliest time, whether annexationist or not. They had pointed out that if we educated natives, stimulated them in every way, and then refused to reward them in the only way, in which they could be rewarded, the only result would be to create a spirit of dissatisfaction. The opinion of Colonel Wilks on this subject was as follows:—"The settlement of Mysore was distinguished from all preceding measures of British policy, was quoted with applause in the remotest parts of India, and was acknowledged gratefully by the people to be governed." And why? Colonel Wilks proceeded to add, because "it left every office, civil and military, to be filled by the native themselves." (Hear, hear.) What he wished, then, to impress upon the House was this, that we must revert to the system established by Lord Wellesley, and confirmed by the Court of Directors, if we really desired to restore Mysore to native rule. He had troubled the House at great length and begged to apologise. (Cheers). What we wished to point out was this—that was wanted at present, was a sound, intelligible basis for our future negotiations. That basis was provided by Lord Wellesley when he made the treaty a personal one with the Rajah, and it would be political folly to let an opportunity so favourable pass by without advantage of it. In the next place, he ventured to think that the Nizam had not received all the consideration at our hands which he deserved as an old and faithful ally. In the last place, he would say if we wished to inspire in the minds of the people of India a belief in our sincerity with respect to a change of policy, since the transfer of the government of India from the Company to the Crown, we must do more than add to our list of royal pensioners, something more than continue to govern Mysore "on the same principles and under the same regulation" as at present. We must endeavour to do what was suggested in the petition presented by the hon. member for Wetminster—we must strive to make Mysore the type and exemplar of what a native State should be, and that could be accomplished only by a more liberal employment of natives in the administration of the country. (Hear, hear). If we pursued a policy so advantageous in itself, and so worthy of this country, we should find no difficulty in establishing a government in Mysore which would be eventually administered by natives exclusively, and should thereby do more than had been done for the last fifty years to reconcile our Indian subjects to British supremacy. (Cheers)

Mr. Smollett said he would not advert like the noble lord to what might have been the secret intentions of Lord Wellesley in 1799, when he made this treaty. But he would at once say that the despatch of the right hon. baronet the Secretary of State for India was, in his opinion, one of the most honest and straightforward that he had seen emanate from the India Office for many years. In order to estimate that despatch at its proper value it should not be forgotten that it related to the disposal of a territory with a million sterling a year, the seizure of which had been a favourite scheme with almost all the functionaries of British India for the last twenty-five years. No doubt, the despatch which had been brought under the consideration of the House was not altogether in accordance with the sentiments which were expressed by the noble lord the member for Stanford in February last. It was true the despatch did not repudiate in stern language the unscrupulous scheme of annexing Mysore, which had, he thought, been entertained in India. Perhaps in an official despatch it was well not to advert to that subject; but it did in plain language state substantially that the obligations which were undertaken in 1799, and which had existed for sixty-eight years, should not be terminated on the death of the present Rajah, but that it was her Majesty's will and pleasure that those engagements should be held inviolate at least until the successor of the present Rajah had attained his majority. That was the sum and substance of the despatch, and he had no doubt the right hon. baronet would adhere to it however he might be obstructed in this country or in India. He had never advocated the cause of any native prince on any other principles than those of justice. It was in the interests of justice that he had advocated the cause of the Prince of the Carnatic, who was plundered by Lord Dalhousie and Lord Harris, and it was on the same principles that he advocated the cause of the Rajah of Mysore. It was well known that at the end of 1858 her Most Gracious Majesty assumed the direct sovereignty of India. In a royal despatch her Majesty stated that the hour of annexation was at hand; that her Majesty did not covet the possession of territories which were not her own, for her own were already sufficiently extensive; and it was added that all treaty obligations which then existed and which have been created by the East India Company should by her Majesty be inviolably observed. The Prince of Mysore claimed a dynastic right to his territories by the treaties of 1799. Now, if those treaties manifestly—not by insinuations or pencil marks—provided that Mysore should lapse to the East India Company or the British Government at the death of the present incumbent, the Rajah's pretensions were, of course, not worth a rush, and his little principality might at his death be properly annexed. If, however, as he believed, they were intended to confer perpetual sovereignty, annexation would be universally and rightly regarded in India as a flagrant violation of the royal promise, and as a gross breach of public faith. He admitted that during the dark reign of Lord Dalhousie, who avowed that annexation was the keystone of his policy, and lost no opportunity of carrying it out, the universal impression was that Mysore would prove an escheat to the British Government—not because that was the correct interpretation of the treaties, but because the Rajah was stricken in years, and had no legitimate issue, and because Lord Dalhousie had set his face against adoption of heirs by native princes. When, however, the authority of the Crown and a better policy were introduced, the Indian princes took heart, a letter being sent to them, in 1859, by Lord Canning, conceding the right of adoption. That circular was not sent, however, to the Rajah of Mysore—an omission which he looked upon as a very artful dodge on the part of Lord Canning; but what reason did he assign for that omission? In writing to England he repeatedly stated the reason to be that the Rajah was not at that time in actual possession of Mysore, his territories being held by us under trust. His lordship constantly represented, moreover, that the Rajah had no wish to adopt an heir, it being his intention to bequeath us the country in perpetuity by will. Now, his lordship was no simpleton, and must have known that if the treaties gave us the reversion, whether the Rajah had a family or not, he was not competent to will the territory. Unfortunately, his lordship's opinion of the Rajah's intentions had proved quite illusory, for the prince adopted one of his kindred as his heir, and intimated the fact to Sir John Lawrence, who, thus driven into a corner, fell back on the allegation that the treaties were personal, refused to recognize the adoption, and no doubt thought, though he did not actually say, that the Rajah was a warming-pan who had been put in to enable the Government to succeed more easily at a future time and had kept us out of our reversion a great deal too long. There being this dispute as to the interpretation of the treaty, who was to decide? He protested against the notion that the Governor-General, who was often a man of narrow mind and arbitrary opinions, should issue his fiat in such a case, even though it were backed by a crotchety secretary of state. It was clearly a legal question, and ought to be determined by an impartial judicial tribunal. At present, happily, no contention existed, the right hon. (baronet Sir S. Northcote) having decided that the territory should not be annexed, and that when the adopted heir came into possession the treaty should be revised, with the consent, he presumed, of the young prince. As for the minutes of the members of the Indian Council, he had found only one of them worth reading, that being the production of Sir F. Currie, who approved the decision of the right honourable baronet as the only measure consistent with sound policy and good faith. Sir F. Currie held that the treaty was dynastic, and conveyed the right of perpetual sovereignty but six members of the Council had recommended that Lord Dalhousie's policy of annexation should be acted on in this case. If they could give no better advice than that, the sooner the right hon. baronet got quit of such counsellors the better. (A laugh.) The only argument he could discover in favour of this view was that advanced by Sir James Hogg, that interests had sprung up in Mysore which would be endangered if it remained independent. With regard to the wishes of the natives, his opinion was that if a *plebiscite* were taken in Mysore—if there were a mob election, such as we were coming to very fast in this country (a laugh)—999 out of 1,000 of the population would vote for the continuance of the native dynasty in preference to the East Indian Government. The rights of the natives in the soil, their religious rites, their claims to their pagodas and shrines, were maintained with far greater honour and security in native than in European States. A gentleman long connected with Mysore had a day or two ago informed him that the penal code had been introduced into that country. One of the articles of that code was that adultery committed without the consent or connivance of the husband was punishable with fine and five years' imprisonment. He could only say that if this code had been in operation when he first went to India he very much feared that the East India Company would have required ten times as many civil servants as it possessed, that the gaols would have been full of them. (Laughter.) This was as absurd a law as the law now obsolete in Scotland, under which adultery was punishable by death. He saw a case recently argued by the hon. member for Wigton, in which he brought forward this law, and Lord Deas remarked that if it were put in force, the population would be decimated. (A laugh, and "Question.") He believed that the successful result of the claims of the Rajah of Mysore had been principally owing to those who maintained large personal holdings in Mysore, and who preferred living under a native prince to being incorporated with British territory. Upon this point the opinion of Sir Mark Cubbon was entitled to great weight. Sir Mark long governed Mysore. He raised the revenue of that territory to 1,000,000*l*. per annum. The expenses under his management, including all the charges of the Government, were 400,000*l*. per annum. Since he resigned the superintendence of Mysore, the revenue had risen to 1,040,000*l*. per annum, but the expenses had increased under European management by 170,000*l*. per annum. Sir Mark supported the annexation policy of Lord Dalhousie as long as it was declared to be the law and was supported by the English ministry; but when he saw that annexation was disowned by her majesty's proclamation to the princes and people of India, Sir Mark Cubbon from that date stated his belief that there was not a shadow of a pretext for preventing the adoption of a heir to Mysore, or against continuing that heir on the throne of that kingdom.

Sir H. Rawlinson said that no one would dispute the incongruity pointed out by the noble lord between the statement addressed to the House by the noble lord Cranborne and the despatch lately sent out by the right hon. gentleman (Sir S. Northcote), a copy of which had been recently laid upon the table. When the noble lord (Cranborne) delivered that very elaborate and able argument, those who advocated the Rajah's claim did not scrutinize it very narrowly, because the noble lord announced that he had arrived at the result they desired—namely, the continuance of the rule of the Rajah in the person of his adopted son. But the noble lord's arguments when they came to be examined were of a very inconclusive character. They referred to the fact that the partition treaty contained the expression "for ever," whereas the claim that referred to the Rajah contained no such proviso. The noble lord (W. Hay) supplemented this by saying that in the orginal treaty there was a marginal note stating that the introduction of the words "heirs and successors" was unnecessary and dangerous His view was that the parties who draughted the treaty and prepared to execute it arranged at the time that there should be two treaties—a partition treaty and a subsidiary treaty, the latter being provided for in the partition treaty. The partition treaty was a perpetual treaty, binding on heirs and successors; the subsidiary treaty was a personal treaty. In the partition treaty the words "heirs and successors" were specially mentioned. If there had been a proviso that the Rajah's heirs and successors were subject to the provisions of the treaty as it stood in the first draught, there would have been no possibility of modifying the arrangements for Government administration at any subsequent period. It was also unnecessary, because the fact of hereditary succession was patent in itself, and there was no use in introducing the words "heirs and successors." That was really the view taken of it at the time was shown by many other proofs. If hon. gentlemen read the minutes placed on record by the various members of Council, they would see abundant evidence to that effect. They would see that the Marquis of Wellesley and the Duke of Wellington in their despatches of the period constantly spoke of the restoration of the dynasty of Mysore, and further, of the restoration of the Rajah as the representative of the ancient family who was then placed on the throne of his ancestors. The very circumstances of the ceremonial attending the installation of the Rajah, when Lord Harris on the one hand and Meer Alum on the other placed him on the throne of his ancestors, showed that the re-establishment of the dynasty was intended. But according to the view of those who asserted the merely personal character of the treaty, the transaction could really have been no more nor less than our making a life king—a thing, he maintained, quite monstrous and anomalous, and without parallel in our rule or in the history of the East. In his letter to the Viceroy, the Rajah said that from time immemorial the rights and possessions of a Sovereign in India and throughout the world had been held to be essentially heritable and transmissable, and that it was utterly repugnant to the Oriental notion of the Royal dignity that there should be such a thing as a life king. The noble lord the member for Taunton had quoted the opinion of Lord Canning; but both Lord Canning and Lord Dalhousie had certainly taken the view that the Rajah had a right of succession. In 1134, Lord William Bentinck negotiated a treaty with the Rajah of Mysore by which he arranged for the alienation, or cession rather, of certain districts of the British Crown in return for relieving the Rajah from the subsidy. That treaty was negotiated and settled in the country; but it never came into operation, because its ratification was subsequently refused by the home authorities. Lord Dalhousie also mentioned in one of his letters the intention of the Rajah to bequeath his territory to the British Government. Lord Canning repeated that statement in many despatches, and it was that noble lord's firm belief that the Rajah proposed in free gift to bequeath his territory to the British Government. It was not supposed that at the Rajah's death his territory would be subject to annexation, or that it would lapse to the paramount Power, but that a deed should be formally executed by the childless monarch. If, therefore, the view of those who maintained the personal character of the treaty was correct, that would be nothing more than the alienation of the fee simple by a life tenant—a transaction which no Governor-General could sanction. The relations of the Rajah with the Nizam had been referred to, and there was no doubt that if the personal character of the treaty was acknowledged, the territorial rights of the Nizam would revive at the Rajah's death, and that the recognition of those rights would involve us in great embarrassments, and lead to a result which it was the special and principal object of the original treaty to prevent. One of the chief merits of the amended despatch, as sent out to India by the Secretary of State, was that by recognizing the present validity of the original treaty, it obviated the chance of misunderstanding and complication hereafter. He would not presume to vindicate the right hon. baronet from the strictures passed upon him; for he was quite able to defend himself. He would only venture to say that he thought the policy of annexation must be deemed to have been indicated by the despatches of Lord Halifax. He could not see how it was possible to put any other construction upon them. He had never had the slightest doubt on that point. The protest of the members of the Council had been based on that idea; and it was in consequence of that conviction on his part that he had moved in the matter at all. He had felt satisfied that under the operation of the last order sent out by Lord Halifax to the Viceroy of India, in the event of the death of the Rajah, there would be no resource or alternative but to annex that territory; and on that account he had thought it desirable before that took place that the matter should be brought under the consideration of that House. Very great stress had been laid out of doors upon the fact that the Secretary of State for India, in a delicate matter of that sort, should so soon after his accession to office have ventured to overrule his Council, ten members of which were against the despatch and only four for it. But in a case of that kind a mere numerical majority like that was not of essential consequence. The Council of India, it should be remembered, was divided into a series of committees, each of which was charged with the examination of subjects referring to its own particular branch of administration. There were respectively the Revenue, the Judicial, the Public Works, the Political, and the Military Committees. The subject of the Mysore succession was necessarily submitted to the Political Committee, and he was informed that the despatch was approved by the majority of that committee. In fact, he thought, he might say that, with the single exception of Mr. Prinseps, who, he believed, was the original adviser of Lord William Bentinck in his assumption of the administration of Mysore, every gentleman in the Council of India who ever served with native courts, and who, therefore, might be supposed to be conversant with the state of native feeling, had been throughout in favour of the continuance of the Government of Mysore. That he regarded as being of very much more importance than the mere fact that a majority of gentlemen who really knew very little of political matters should have recorded their votes against the despatch. In noticing that conflict of opinion between the Secretary of State and his council, and the circumstance that Parliament was, as it were, taken into consultation only after the matter had been decided and the despatch actually sent out, he wished to remind the House that it was really in a great measure owing to the decision of that House itself that such had been the case. He meant that Parliament having in its wisdom decided that the members of the Council of India should not be eligible to sit in that House, those who were really the persons best qualified to instruct the House on Indian questions, and who would on the present occasion have kept it informed of the preliminary discussions on that subject, were unable to do so. It did seem exceedingly strange that when the government of India was in the hands of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, and when Parliament was not, or only very remotely, responsible for the due administration of the affairs of that country, the directors from Leadenhall Street had as free and open access to that House as any other members of the community; but that when the Government of India was transferred to the Crown, and the power of ruling India was vested in a council of sixteen, presided over by a Secretary of State, the very men who were perhaps most competent to enlighten Parliament as to what were the right measures for the Secretary of State to adopt were prohibited from sitting in that House. He knew it had been said that it would be unseemly for members of the Council of India to rise in that House and beard the Secretary of State; but he submitted that it was equally unseemly, if not unconstitutional, that there should be no Parliamentary check upon the measures of the Secretary of State as to Indian administration. As long as there really was no one in that House who had the necessary information, and was thus qualified to give an opinion on the measures of the minister, there would virtually be no Parliamentary check upon them. He would suggest whether it was not desirable to reinforce the Indian Department with a view to the proper enlightenment of that House on subjects connected with India. Referring, in conclusion, to a somewhat personal matter, he complained of the very inaccurate and unfair account given by Mr. Prinsep of the causes which led to the bringing of this question again before the House. He touched upon this matter because the document containing the record had been laid upon the table, and because he interpreted it as imputing unworthy motives to a member of the House, in the person of himself. Mr. Prinsep, in his dissent from the ruling of the present Secretary for India upon the question of the Mysore despatch, had stated that those interested in the question had brough it forward afresh only because a change of Government had renewed their hopes of getting a hearing. As a matter of fact, however, he had asked Lord Russell, when in office, to receive a deputation upon the matter, and he consented to do so, but the day fixed by him happened to be two days after the vote upon which the Government resigned, and it was by a mere accident that the deputation was received by the noble lord the member for Stamford (Viscount Cranborne). Moreover, the letter which had been written by the Rajah was dated July 4, which, he believed, was before the day the noble lord took his place as President of the Indian Council. Mr. Prinsep made use of these words:—"They who have been induced by the Rajah's agents and agitators to advocate the Rajah's extreme rights procured a motion to be made in Parliament." He answered that by saying that neither directly nor indirectly, either here or in India, had he communicated with any agent of the Rajah; he had once received a request for an interview from a gentleman who, who he believed was appointed by the Rajah, but as he desired to have no knowledge of the matter except what he obtained through public channels he declined to grant the request. He did not know the Rajah, and had no interest in him further than that he respected an old man who had occupied his throne for 68 years, and during the Indian mutiny had so acted as to call forth the thanks of our Government; indeed, the Queen had declared that he was not only the oldest but the stanchest of her allies. He had concerned himself in this matter from no desire to gratify the ambition of individuals, nor merely out of regard to the feellings of an Indian prince, but in the hope that he might secure what would redound to the honour and interest of our own country. (Hear. hear.)

Colonel Sykes desired to correct a gigantic misapprehension upon which the whole of this discussion had been based. Mr. Prinsep, in the dissent, stated that we had conquered Mysore from Tippoo Sultan; but that was not the fact. The prince to whom the province had come down from time immemorial, was used as a mere pupet by Hyder Ali, a common trooper in his service, a man of great ability and daring however, who assumed the government, and acted so boldly as to excite British attention. He was succeeded by Tippoo Sultan, his son, who followed in the footsteps of his father, assumed the entire mastey of the province, and when the titular Rajah of Mysore died he formally established the eldest son of the departed prince on the throne, but of course kept him without a shred of real authority. Thus Tippoo Sultan stole a kingdom, and England stole it from the robber. As to treaties, he contended that they should be interpreted in the spirit of the Queen's proclamation, which said "We desire no extension of our territorial possession." The noble lord (Viscount Cranborne) and his successor had honourably interpreted the treaties in that manner, and he hoped that their policy would be continued; the treaty could certainly not debar the right of the family's representive to the territory. He concurred also in the assertion that if Mysore were in future to be administered by a native prince, it must be done upon native principles and by a native agency, in the way in which Sir Mark Cubbon administered the country for thirty years.

(*To be continued.*)

COMMERCIAL AND MONETARY.

LONDON, MONDAY MORNING, May 27.

INCREASED ease has prevailed in the discount market since the date of our last report. Renewed attention has been directed to the extraordinary accumulation of bullion in the Banks of England and France, which is likely to be still further added to when the heavy remittances now on the way from America and Australia come to be dealt with, and an impression is once more growing up that the advisability of reducing their rate of discount to 2½ per cent. must shortly be forced upon the attention of the directors of our bank. The demand for money, both at the Bank of England and in the general market, is only moderate, and the supply being plentiful, good bills were taken at 2⅜ to 2½ per cent. The course of the Bank's account is still favourable. The absence of any important demand for money is shown in the fact that, while more than a million of Government deposits was paid into the Bank during the week, there was actually a decrease of 136,184*l*. in the advances on mercantile securities. The amount of notes in circulation has consequently been diminished to the extent of 413,055*l*., and the important addition of 831,846*l*., has been made to the reserve. During the week the Bank received in imported gold only 120,000*l*., and as the increase in the coin and bullion above shown is 418,791*l*., a strong reflux from the internal circulation is indicated.

The steamer *Syria* took on Monday last only 3,323*l*. in specie for the East.

The outgoing steamer from Southampton with the mail for Bombay will not take any specie.

The amount of Government bills on India for which tenders will be received at the Bank of England on June 5 will be 25,00,000 rupees (250,000*l*.).

Messrs. Pixley, Abell and Langley report as follows in their circular of Thursday evening:—

EXCHANGE on India for drafts by the Banks at sixty day's sight remains without change, and may be quoted 1s. 11⅝d. to 1s. 11¾d for Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

INDIA GOVERNMENT LOAN NOTES are rather higher, and quotations are as follows:—84 to 86 fer Four per Cents.; 103 to 103½ for Five per Cents.; and 108 to 108½ for Five-and-a-Half per Cents.

The stoppage is reported of three underwriters at Lloyds with liabilities for a considerable amount in each case.

Advices from Liverpool refer to the reported suspension of a large firm in the Brazilian trade, with very heavy liabilities.

The suspension has been announced of Messrs. Fraser, Trenholm and Co., American merchants of Liverpool, a firm largely connected with operations in the Southern States. The circular issued says:—"A statement of our affairs will be at once prepared and laid before you, and we entertain a confident hope of being able in a short time to discharge in full all our obligations."

The difficulties of Messrs. Robert Smith and Co., a respectable house in the China trade, of Leadenhall-street, have been currently referred to. Their liabilities represented a large amount some time ago, but have been gradually reduced of late, and are now comparatively moderate. The position of the firm has been weak for some months past, owing chiefly, it is understood, to heavy losses in tea.

The commercial advices from New York state that the liabilities of Messrs. Watts, Crane and Co., whose suspension was recently announced, are reported at nearly 1,200,000*l*., and that it was understood that some of the New Orleans banks will lose heavily. In consequence of the stoppage of this firm, the failure had also been announced of Messrs. Gibbons, Jones and Co., brokers.

A large meeting of the creditors of the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank, which was ordered to be wound-up last year, was held on Thursday, to receive a report and statement of accounts from the official liquidators, Sir Thomas Parkyns, Bart., and Mr James Cooper (of the firm of Johnstone, Cooper, Wintle and Evans), as to the complicated questions arising out of the amalgamations between this bank, the Continental Banking Corporation, and the London and Mediterranean Bank. After a lengthy discussion as to the course to be pursued to avoid the evil consequences likely to ensue from the continuance of the three separate liquidations, a committee was appointed to concert steps for some combined scheme of liquidation.

Messrs. Young and J. H. Norman, the liquidators of the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank Corporation (Limited), have announced that a second return of capital to the shareholders, viz., 10s. per share, on which the sum of 5*l*. or 10*l*. has been paid, will be payable on Thursday, the 30th inst, and on any subsequent Thursday.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the East India Land Credit and Finance Company (Limited), held on Monday, special resolutions were passed for reducing the number of directors, and the amount of remuneration, with a view to the eventual closing of the business of the undertaking.

The fourth drawing on account of the issue of 1864, of 500,000*l*. five per cent. debentures of the Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited), redeemable at par within thirty years by half-yearly drawings, and the first drawing on account of the issue of 1866, of 500,000*l*. five per cent. debentures, also redeemable within thirty years by half-yearly drawings, took place on the 24th inst.

Notwithstanding the attractions of Epson races, which tended to circumscribe business during the past week, the Stock Markets have shown increased buoyancy, and nearly all classes of public securities have closed at a fresh rise. A legitimate effect is being produced by the great improvement in the aspect of politics at home and abroad, combined with the extraordinary influx of gold In English funds there has been a fresh rise of ⅜ per cent. Indian Government debentures and Indian railway stocks are all in very limited supply, the market having been cleared through the absorption for investment which has been going on for some time past. Home railway stocks have been in demand, and have closed at a further almost general rise, though it is feared that the arrangements now rendered necessary will make a reduction in the dividends of many companies invitable. Prices are chiefly supported through the engagements already entered into by speculators for a fall to deliver stock, in consequence of which they look forward with some anxiety to each succeeding settlement.

The Indian Government Loan notes have been in demand, and show a rise of about ¼ per cent.

The India Five per Cent stock has been a little more offered, but is steady. Exchequer Bills are quoted 22s. to 27s. prem.

The inquiry for the Indian Guaranteed Railway stocks continues without intermission, and a further advance of ½ 1 to per cent. has taken place.

Bank shares have been in good demand, and, with one or two exceptions, the changes in prices have been favourable. Alliance, Chartered Mercantile of India, London, and China, and Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, amongst others, have improved.

EUROPE SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDERS.	AT.
May 19	Windsor Castle	Pryce ...(from Kurrachee)	Portsmouth.
22	Essex	—	Deal.

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

DATES.	SHIPS	COMMANDERS.	FROM.
May 16	Haddington	Kelly	London.
17	Kooria Mooria	Warden	do.
	Cilminar	Roberts...(from Kurrachee)	do.
	Arundel	Symons	Newport.
20	Westbury	Cook ...(from Busire)	London.
	Decision	Cummings	Liverpool.
22	Whitehall	Black	London.
	Compta	Kingcome	Liverpool.
	Great Victoria(s.s.)	Enright	London.
	Tanjore	Humphrys	do.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Amber Witch, from London for Bombay, March 5th, 28 N., 20 W.

Calcutta (s), from Bombay for Liverpool, 50 days, April 7th, 31.7 S., 32.25 E.

Huddersfield, from Bombay for Liverpool, April 22nd, 3 N., 25 W.

Indian Empire, from Bombay for Liverpool, April 16th. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Botlebhoe, from Bombay, March 18th, 34 S., 26 E.

Nagasaki, from Bombay for Liverpool, Feb. 20th, 24 S., 59 E.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ACCORDING to a telegram dated New York, May 23, another Fenian invasion of Canada is anticipated, and troops (probably American as well as English) are being concentrated on the frontier.—*Overland Mail.*

THE spot where the Atlantic cable of 1866 is injured has been found. It is about three miles from Heart's Content, and (the chairman of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company states) only one mile and a half from land, and in water so shallow that the repair can be made quickly and at small expense.—*Id.*

THE *Gazette* of May 21 contained a royal proclamation of no ordinary importance. It declares that after July 1, the British North American colonies shall be one dominion, with the name of Canada. Further, it names the senates for the different provinces.—*Id.*

IF the *Owl* is to be credited, Mr. Walpole's responsibilities are not to terminate with the resignation of his office. He is to be the minister in attendance upon her Majesty at Balmoral, and will, in all probability, be nominated to represent the Government in the forthcoming select committee upon the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill.—*Id.*

LORD STRATHNAIRN, it is rumoured, has declined the appointment of Minister to the Court of Constantinople; Mr. Elliot, who superseded Sir James Hudson at Turin, being now spoken of.—*Id.*

MR. GATHORNE HARDY was on May 21 re-elected for the University of Oxford without opposition. The proceedings occupied about ten minutes.—*Id.*

THE following were the members who supported Mr. Mill's proposal for a female suffrage:—W. S. Allen, Viscount Amberley, E. Baines, T. Barnes, W. B. Barrow, M. T. Bass, T. Bazley, W. W. Beach, M. Biddulph, J. A. Blake, Sir G. Bowyer, J. Bright, J. Cowen, R. Dalglish, G. Denman, E. Eykyn, H. Fawcett, Sir F. Goldsmid, J. E. Gorst, A. Grant, [illegible], G. Hadfield, R. B. Harvey, Lord J. Hay, Lord W. Hay, J. Henderson, J. T. Hibbert, T. Hodgkinson, [illegible], T. Hughes, [illegible] Hurst, W. Jackson, [illegible], J. King, H. Labouchere, W. G. Langton, W. H. Leatham, G. J. Lefevre, H. G. Liddell, [illegible] Lusk, J. N. M'Kenna, D. M'Laren, J. F. Maguire, G. Moore, Major Morgan, W. Morrison, [illegible] O'Beirne, The O'Donoghue, L. Oliphant, G. Onslow, [illegible], T. Parry, J. Peel, Sir S. M. Peto, J. Platt, W. Pollard-Urquhart, Sir J. Power, J. Pritchard, [illegible], Robertson, J. Stansfeld, [illegible], P. A. Taylor, E. W. Watkin, J. Whatman, J. White, E. Whitworth, J. Wyld, [illegible], R. Young. Tellers—J. S. Mill, R. Gurney. Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, Mr. Henley, Sir W. Heathcote, Mr. Beresford-Hope, Sir J. Pakington, Sir R. Peel, Mr. Roebuck and Lord Stanley voted in the majority. The following did not vote: Mr. Disraeli, Lords Grosvenor and Elcho, Mr. Horsman, Mr. Lowe, Sir G. Grey, General Peel and Lord Cranborne.—*Id.*

THE Royal Commission on the Digest of the Law has presented its first report. The Commissioners report that the stated law occupies 45 quarto volumes, the judicial decisions and dicta 1,300 more, while there is a common law beneath and above both. They therefore propose that certain highly remunerated functionaries should be maintained for some years, to prepare a specimen of the work which would be ultimately required. If the country approves it they can then go on. That scheme (the *Spectator* remarks) would give us a digest in the year 2067. If the Government really want a digest, let them give Lord Westbury, Mr. Lowe, and Mr. Maine an engagement to pay them 60,000*l*. when it is completed. The digest would be ready in three years, and would be nearly as good as a code.

A SAD calamity has lately befallen the Austrian Archduchess Matilda, one of the daughters of the Archduke Albert, the victor of Custozza. It seems that the princess's clothes caught fire in some way, and that before the flames could be extinguished the poor young lady was severely burnt on the neck, the arms, the back, and other parts of the body. Her condition is said to cause much uneasiness and alarm. She is one of the two or three princesses of the House of Austria from among whom public report used to choose a bride for Prince Humbert, King Victor Emmanuel's eldest son.

A REUTER's telegram one day announced that "the state of Italy was pregnant with a *lamb*," instead of "pregnant with alarm." A telegram for her Majesty was addressed, "La Reine d'Angleterre a Edinbourg," and it is said the telegraph people sent over the town to inquire whether there was a firm of "La Reine and Co.," and whether it might not be "M'Claren and Co."

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India.* PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, Rue Bergere Paris. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases collects Bills.

On London.
„ France and the Continent of Europe.
„ Egypt.
„ Calcutta.
„ Madras and Pondicherry.
„ Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China
„ Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
„ Sydney and Melbourne.
„ Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 15th February 1867. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Manager.—M. BALFOUR, Esq.,
London Bankers—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 4 months sight at 1/11½ per Rupee.
3 do. 1/11¼ „
2 do. 1/11 „
1 do. 1/10¾ „
On demand 1/10½ „

No drafts at four months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.
Bombay, 27th May 1867.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—20, HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—
4 months' sight (on City Bank) at 1s. 11½d. per Rupee.
3 do. at 1s. 11¼d. „
2 do. at 1s. 11d. „
1 do. at 1s. 10¾d. „
On Demand (Head Office) at 1s. 10½d.

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances up to one lac of Rupees in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000, when such has been the case no interest will be allowed, and on fixed deposits as follow:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances per Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Bombay, 22nd May 1867. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—
On London, at 4 ms' sight above £50, 1s. 11½d. per Rupee.
„ 3 do. 1s. 11¼d. „
„ 2 do. 1s. 11d. „
„ 1 do. 1s. 10¾d. „
On demand 1s. 10½d. „
On Scotland do. }
On Ireland do. }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 10½d. „

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of NewSouth Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will credited half yearly on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
12 months.. 6 per cent.
6 do.. 5 „
3 do.. 3 „

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ½ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank,
Bombay, 22nd May 1867.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.
Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £335,000.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA:—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore and Benares.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.
4 months' sight at 1s. 11½d. per Rupee.
3 do. at 1s. 11¼d. „
2 do. at 1s. 11d. „
1 do. at 1s. 10¾d. „
On demand at 1s. 10½d. „
On Scotland and Ireland at 1s. 10¾d. „
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe at 1s. 10½d.

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 76, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank of London.

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills of Exchange on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India*, Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo, and Baghdad.*

The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

This Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

The Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly:—
At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal
At 5 ditto, nine ditto.
At 4 ditto, six ditto.
At 3 ditto, three ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.
G. W. BOOKER, Manager.
Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Rampart Row Bombay, 30th April 1867.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).
ધી બોમબે ટરેડીંગ એંડ બેંકીંગ આસોસીએશન (લીમીટેડ).

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 AND VII. OF 1860 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA
OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.
Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs. 5,000,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
MUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIKE, Esq.
DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE BANAJEE, Esq.
Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.
Secretary.
Mr COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.
Accountant.
Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.
Deputy Accountant.
Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.

EXCHANGE.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day in

ADVANCES.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—
Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. 6 do.
Do. 9 do. 7 do.
Do. 12 do. 8 do.

All letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.: Saturday 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.,
By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Old Age.—It is a matter of profound importance to maintain the strength of the aged while you cure their infirmities. Holloway's remedies possess this merit in a high degree; hence arises their unvarying success in curing that curse of age—"bad legs." Soon after the application of this Ointment to the foulest ulcer its surface is seen to clean, the discharge to become thicker and better, the heat diminishes, the intense pain is assuaged, and the swelling and stiffness gradually get less and disappear. Holloway's Ointment and Pills are likewise eminently serviceable in cases of erysipelas, burns, sores, sprains, rheumatic and gouty inflammations, and many more ailments resulting from accidental violence or waning vital forces.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—
On London at 4 months' sight ... 1s 11½d. per Rupee.
„ 3 do. ... 1s. 11¼d. do.
„ 2 do. ... 1s. 11d. do.
„ 1 do. ... 1s. 10¾d. do.
„ demand ... 1s. 10½d. do.
On Scotland do. }
On Ireland do. } 1s. 10¾d. do.
On Paris do ... 1s. 10½d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s 10½d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.
Bombay, 23rd May 1867.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows:—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—FLOWER & SONS' BEER, bottled by Ashe, in cases, suitable for up-country carriage, of 4 Dozen Quarts at Rs. 5, and 7 Dozen Pints at Rs. 3 per Dozen, Cash.

Aitken's Falkirk Ale Bottled by Dove in Casks of 4 Dozen Quarts at Rs. 4, and 7 dozen Pints at Rs. 2½.
FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Bombay, 15th May 1867.

NOTICE.—We beg to intimate that we have transferred the agency for the sale of Messrs. JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality Champagne to Messrs. J. A. BROWN & Co, who will always be prepared to supply this very fine dry sparkling Wine.
20th May 1867 JACKSON, ACKROYD & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—MARRIAN'S BEER, Capsuled.
4 Doz. Cases, at Rs. 5 per doz. qts.
The above Beer has obtained high favour in the Australian Markets. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bombay, 20th February 1867.

MORICE COX'S BEER just arrived. Price Rs. 5 per dozen Quarts. Agents, THE LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).
Bombay, 29th May 1867.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
CLARET. J. Belly, Te Vieux Medoc...Rs. 11 per dozen.
OLD COGNAC, H. & C. Balaresque ... „ 22 do.
BURGUNDY do. do ... „ 15 do.
H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE & Co.
Bombay, 28th May, 1867, 16, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.—Apply to GADDUM and Company from KEYL and Co., Bordeaux.

		p. doz.	
CLARET	Médoc	Rs. 6	8 pts.
	Do.	„ 12	0 qts.
	Chateau Beltasse	„ 20	
CHAMPAGNE.	Moët & Chandon's	„ 29	
	Roederer Carte Blanche	„ 38	
COGNAC	1st quality	„ 35	
	2nd do.	„ 25	
	3rd do.	„ 18	
From C. A. Kupferberg's Mayence.			
SPARKLING MOSELLE	Schwarzberg NSSR	„ 33	qts.
	Do.	„ 17	8 pts.
	Imperial 1M	„ 35	qts.
	Do.	„ 18	8 pts.
	Die Perle des Rheins P	„ 40	qts.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED,) Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. „ Do.	40
Do. „ a Crown	30
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Mosselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Spakling Brand a Crown	
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal	30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal	40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. do. Pints	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19
Curacoa, Sweet or Dry	42
Maraschino	48

N. N.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual,
1st January 1866.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE on the usual terms.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 26, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th August, 1866.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.
ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, CHINA, AND JAPAN,
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
Revenue exceeds £310,000.
New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £10,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
HENRY EDWARD ASTLEY, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
THE HON'BLE FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATEL.
SAMUEL McCULLOCH, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).
WILLIAM LOUDON, Esq., Administrator General.
Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. JOHNSTONE, M. D.
Solicitors—Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE.
Agents— „ EWART, LATHAM & Co.
City Agent—The Manager, DELHI & LONDON BANK (LD).
Bankers—THE BANK OF BOMBAY.
„ THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.
Secretary—D. McLAUGHLAN SLATER, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses quinquennial.

Lives assured through the Indian branch with certain exceptions may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age.	CIVIL.						MILITARY.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	11	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	19	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	11	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 or the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	CIVIL.				MILITARY.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly ayments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to
D. McLAUGHLAN SLATER,
Secretary, for Western India.
4, Church Lane, Bombay, February 1867.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON E.C.
JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*
DIRECTORS.

NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq.	HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
J. ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq.	EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
RICH. BAGGALLAY, Esq.	SAM. GREGSON, Esq., M.P.
H. BONHAM BAX, Esq.	A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.	LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
EDWARD BUDD, Esq.	CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
MARK W. COLLET, Esq.	JOHN ORD, Esq.
CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq.	Capt. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
SIR FRED. CURRIE, Bart.	DAVID POWELL, Esq.
F. G. DALGETY, Esq.	ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
JOHN ENTWISLE, Esq.	WM. BRYCE WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq.	LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.

JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras	Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta	„ MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong	„ DENT & Co.
Shanghai	„ DENT & Co.
Mauritius	„ BLYTH & Co.
Melbourne	„ DALGETY & Co.
Launceston	„ DU CROZ & Co.
Hobart Town	„ MR. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide	„ ELDER & Co.
Sydney	„ FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin	„ DALGETY RATTRAY & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 20th June 1865.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

SALES BY AUCTION.

G. B. GLADDING.

On THURSDAY next, the 20th instant, G. B. GLADDING will sell by Public Auction, at his Rooms, in Rampart Row. A quantity of Grey and White Piece Goods, and any other goods that may be offered.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Several carriage and riding Horses.
Single seated Brougham.
A Theodolite and Level.
Double barreled rifle and Gun by Reilly.
Fine Lunca Cheeroots Rs. 12 and 15 per 1000.
Bombay, 17th June, 1867. G. B. GLADDING.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF RICE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, near the Jackaria Musjid, in the Warehouse of Marwaddy Pema Taza, by order of Mamon Ahmed Soap and on account and risk of Thucker Cullianjee Natha.
A S—214 Bags of Bengally Howra Rice.
TERMS—CASH.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 17th June, 1867.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition, a large quantity of Piece Goods, Twist, &c., viz.:—
400 Pieces Grey T. Cloth.
3 Cases T. Red Handkerchiefs.
Assorted Chubbs' Cubboard, Draw, and Padlocks, Brooches, Rings, Silver Mug, Fish and Fruit Knives, Lockets, Scent Boxes, Silver Watches, &c &c.
1 Case Cotton Wicks.
1 „ Brass Wire.
8 Pair new fashion Indian Lamps with Drops just arrived from England.
1-3 Light Moon Lamp Chandelier.
1-5 „ Ditto „
2-4 „ Ditto „
2-5 „ Ditto „
2-12 „ Shade Chandeliers.
1 Sun Burner.
2-3 Light Lanterns.
On account of concerned:—
12 Half-cask Brass Wire.
17 Half-cask Iron Wire.
4 Cases Damaged T. R. Piece Goods and any other Goods in meantime may be offered.

SALE OF RICE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, 17th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 3 P. M., at Musjid Bunder near Mudee Bazar, in the Godown of Tucker Mahadowjee Darca, by the order of Tucker Mahadowjee Darca, Khudo Mooljee, and Pragjee Paraz and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Walljee Bhojee:—
100 Bags Cocha Hooda Rice.
S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Forbes Street, 17th June, 1867.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

The sale of the ship "PERSIA" advertised to take place THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant, is postponed until further notice.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following:—
6 Bales Grey Madapollams.
3 „ „ Jacconets.
9 „ „ Shirtings.
4 „ „ T. Cloths.
3 Cases White & Grey Dhotees.
6 „ Cotton Handkerchiefs.
2 „ T. Red Chintz.
4 „ „ Sarries.
An Invoice of 71 cases fresh Oilmanstore, by John Moir and Sons, consisting of Pickles, Sauces, and Venegar of various kinds, Lucca Oil, Mustard, Lemon, Calf-foot, Orange Jelly, &c. &c.
24 Cases Assorted Vegetables.
10 „ Comfit by Cross and Blackwell.
25 „ Tart fruit by Do.
10 „ Do. Do.
25 „ Bar Soap.
A few Cases Hare Soap, Oxtail Soup and Hotch Potch.
50 Copying Letter Books.
2 Cases very Superior Morocco Leathers.
1 Case China Silk Handkerchiefs.
5 Bales very superior Canvas, No. 1 to 5.
20 Superior Guns.
A few Iron Bedsteads.
A set of Camp furnitures made to fit into a small box.
A box Painting and a box Drawing Materials.
The property of a gentleman changing his residence viz., Couches, Round Table, Teapoys, Sideboard, Pier Table, Drawing Room, Dining Room, Predia and Easy Chairs, Dining Table, Screen, Hanging Lamps, &c. &c.
9 Bales Bengal Gunnies.
3 Casks Damaged Tacks.
100 Gross Sodawater and Lemonade Empty Bottles.
A few cases of London Bright and Marine Soap.
On account of the first purchaser Rowjee Damoder:—
2 Bales Grey Shirting's 39 in. by 38½ yds. 8/4 to 8/6 lb.
2 „ „ „ 39 in. 6 lb.
2 „ „ „ 45 in. 9/4 to 9/8 lb.

SALE OF POREBUNDER STONES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on account of whom it may concern:—
2500 Porebunder Stones small lying at Carnac Bunder.
2500 Ditto 24 by 12 lying in Godown No. 106 in Omerkharee.
The sale will take place where the Stones lie.
25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.
Bombay, 17th June, 1867 CRAWFORD & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, &c., BY ORDER OF THE CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., at their Rooms in Meadow Street, the office furniture consisting of Blackwood large and small Writing Tables, Chairs, Screens, Large Bullion scale with weights on stand, Copying Press, Benches, &c.
BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.,
Bombay, 17th June, 1867. Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT GROUND SITUATED AT POONA, NEAR PARWUTTEE.—Under instructions from the Trustees of Mr. DORABJEE PESTONJEE, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., all that piece or parcel of valuable vacant ground with a properly built well therein situated in the City of Poona, near Parwuttee, and containing by admeasurement 7,347 square yards or thereabouts. The ground is surrounded by a wall and a foundation for Bungalow is laid thereon, and is bounded as follows: that is to say on the North by the property of Ameerchund Budrichund, on the South by the property of Dhondjee Nagojee Durodey, on the East by the property of Venayeck Trimbuck Kalley, and on the West by a public road leading from Poona to Parwuttee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the property apply to the undersigned.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.,
Bombay, 17th June, 1867. Auctioneers.

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